HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Job Corps to Be Abolished?

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

The highly costly and turbulence-wracked Job Corps program is in deep trouble in Congress.

Its fate is very uncertain. There are strong backstage indications that this anti-poverty plan to train school dropouts, which has cost some $685 million in the three years it has been in operation and has produced at most not more than 15,000 so-called "graduates," will be either drastically changed or eliminated entirely.

In the forthcoming House Education and Labor Committee hearings on President Johnson's new $2.06-billion anti-poverty budget, this widely controversial program will be the principal focus of attention. Every aspect will be subjected to a bare-knuckled going-over.

Significantly, this caustically critical scrutiny will be bipartisan.

Democrats as well as Republicans are irate over the constant scandals, excessive costs, mismanagement, waste, bungling and meager results that have characterized the Job Corps centers.

Graphically illustrative of this exasperation is the sharp disapproval of Rep. Edith Green (Ore.), second-ranking Democrat on the committee. Mrs. Green sponsored the legislation that established the women's Job Corps centers, but she now views the whole program with blunt misgivings.

"Last year members of the Administration admitted that the average cost per enrollee of the boys' Job Corps was $9,100 per year for just operating expenses, with no capital outlay included," said Mrs. Green. "The average cost for girls was $8,400 per girl, with no capital outlay included. In one Job Corps center operating cost per year per enrollee was $13,000.

"Outside of the outrageous costs for the Job Corps program, the additional tragedy is we are reaching so very few who need help. Statistics show there are about five million dropouts. I have used the figure of 500,000 girls who are eligible for the girls' Job Corps and 500,000 boys for the boys' Job Corps, both by age and by economic circumstances.

"Just one year ago when we were considering this budget, there were only 1,600 girls and some 18,000 boys in the program. That is an infinitesimal number compared with the problem that faces us if we are really serious about doing something for these youngsters who need help."

A long list of complaints and grievances faces anti-poverty director Sargent Shriver and his lieutenants when they testify before the Education and Labor Committee in behalf of the $2.06-billion budget they are seeking.

Actually, this is only two-thirds of what Shriver wanted. He proposed a $3.5-billion budget. But the President turned him down, pointing out that last year he sent Congress a $1.75-billion budget which was pared to $1.612 billion. The President expressed willingness to hike his 1966 figure by $300 million, even though privately doubting it would win congressional approval.

On that he is absolutely correct. It's questionable whether Congress will vote even as much as it did last year.

An impelling reason is the vigorous bipartisan disapproval of the costly Job Corps program due to its numerous failings and inadequacies. These will be aired in bruising detail in the hearings. Foremost among them are:

• Cost of renovating camps and other installations for Job Corps centers has greatly exceeded estimates. Illustrative is Camp Atterbury, Ind., which had been estimated to cost $500,000 to put in shape for a Job Corps, but the actual outlay was $3 million. Another instance was the $300,000 estimate to establish a women's Job Corps in Huntington, W. Va. The actual expenditure was more than double that—over $600,000.

• Most contracts to operate the centers were revised considerably upwards within weeks after they opened. These added costs run into millions of dollars.

President Johnson greets Job Corps enrollees at San Marcos, Tex. Despite wild claims by the program's liberal supporters, a bipartisan move is under way to curtail or eliminate the Job Corps.

• Despite the high cost of the centers and the constant ballyhoo to publicize them, considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining enrollees. In recent months, "bonuses" of $15 to $25 have been paid for recruits in a nationwide drive to fill empty billets.

• Wholesale turnovers in operating personnel have occurred in all the camps. Virtually every director and other administrators have been replaced once or several times. There have also been numerous changes in the colleges and companies that run the camps.

• Until recently, the Office of Economic Opportunity, which administers the anti-poverty program, made no attempt to keep records on what happened to enrollees; how many dropped out, the number of "graduates" and what they subsequently did. Finally, in a belated effort to fill this vacuum, OEO hired a national polling organization. OEO also established a Job Corps evaluation unit to ascertain to what extent the centers are training jobless youths and placing them in jobs for which they presumably are trained.

The women's Job Corps center at Albuquerque, N.M., is the latest to be rocked by scandal. Miss Jo Culbertson, an instructor, has told Rep. Green that another instructor was a known dope pusher and that classroom schedules were falsified. She also charged "illicit fraternization" between faculty members and students.

A big chunk of anti-poverty funds goes for publicity purposes. OEO records show that around $2.4 million is spent by the agency to publicize its operations and to counter widespread criticism. Director Sargent Shriver is the only top anti-poverty official still on the job since the multi-billion-dollar program was launched in late 1964.

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NEWSPAPER

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More Voluntary Action

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● Politicos in Washington have long been wondering just who has been writing the New York Times' dove-like editorials on Viet Nam. One of the writers, it has now been revealed, is none other than **Herbert Matthews**, the Timesman who ballyhooed Cuba's Castro as a modern-day Robin Hood.

● Speaking to the Georgia Federation of Republican Women in Atlanta, Sen. **John Tower** (R.-Tex.) said last week that "The Republican party has an unusually good chance to win the presidency in 1968 and to pick up a significant number of Senate seats and possibly gain control of the House."

● Negroes themselves seem to be increasingly anti-Martin Luther King these days. The Rev. **Henry Mitchell**, pastor of the North State Missionary Baptist Church, acting as spokesman for a group of ministers and Chicago social workers, has sharply criticized King's plans for another summer of marches by Negroes into all-white Chicago neighborhoods. "We're not going to solve our problems by marching in [all-white] Cicero and Gage Park," said Mitchell. "The way to solve the problem is through education. I suggest he [King] get the hell out of here," adding that King "ought to stay in Alabama."

● In the wake of **Martin Luther King**'s definite joining with the "peace movement," many politicos believe the "New Left" may try to run him for President in 1968 if Bobby Kennedy can't knock Lyndon off the Democratic ticket.

● Rep. Clark MacGregor (R.-Minn.) last week accused the Justice Department of dragging its feet in failing to bring civil action to recover more than $40,000 in public funds allegedly used by **Adam Clayton Powell** for personal expenses. MacGregor, a member of the special House committee which investigated the Powell case, charged that the department was studiously ignoring the committee's recommendation that legal steps be taken to regain the funds. "All the facts are well known," he said. "There is no excuse whatever for not proceeding with a civil action."

● Big guessing game on Capitol Hill is who will replace Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark when he retires at the end of the year. While LBJ has many names under consideration, a number of insiders say the chances of Sen. **John Pastore** (D.-R.I.) increased considerably last week when he switched his position on Viet Nam and came out for the bombing of the north. Pastore, an LBJ friend, gave the keynote speech for LBJ at the Democratic convention in 1964.

● A number of Republican conservatives are slightly curious as to why Rep. **Melvin Laird** (R.-Wis.) is giving the public impression of supporting Gov. George Romney for the GOP nomination in 1968. Laird, it is recalled, was chairman of the GOP's 1964 platform committee—a favorite target of Romney's. Last December Romney suggested that Laird and Goldwater put together a platform to suit Southern racists.

● Massachusetts advertising man Richard Jennett, owner of Pilgrim Associates in Sherborn, Mass., says he will conduct a drive to put California Gov. **Ronald Reagan** on the New Hampshire presidential primary ballot. Jennett said his firm was retained by Robert Smith Jr., of Owosso, Mich., chairman of Republicans for Ronald Reagan which claims chapters in 40 states.

● Former New York Mayor **Robert Wagner** isn't at all certain that Bobby—despite his protests to the contrary—doesn't want to run in 1968. Wagner recently predicted Bobby would definitely make a bid against Johnson for the nomination next year.

● Rep. **Paul Fino** (R.-N.Y.) has charged that New York Mayor John Lindsay and his allies are engaged in "a cool, calculated attempt to infiltrate every county" Republican organization in New York with the aim of taking over these organizations with liberal GOPers and sending delegates to next year's Republican National Convention pledged to Mayor John Lindsay.

● Despite Gov. George Romney's energetic bid for the GOP nomination in 1964, GOP pros are putting their money on former Vice President **Richard Nixon**. A nationwide check of Republican county chairmen by the Gallup Poll reveals that 1,227 chairmen prefer Nixon for the nomination while only 341 prefer Romney. Ronald Reagan ran third in preference among the chairmen, gathering 233 votes.

● The House Armed Services Committee is expected to release a sharply critical study of **America's military posture** in the very near future.

● The prospect of open mutiny has forced Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to finally schedule hearings on legislation that would make **desecration of the flag** a federal crime. Members of the House Rules Committee threatened to bypass the Judiciary Committee and bring the flag bills to the floor for a vote.

● Three federal agencies—the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Economic Development Administration—last week announced grants totalling $240,000 to design an "**experimental city**" of 250,000 people that will "incorporate the latest innovations in social, economic and physical planning."

● The Belgrade district court has demolished the myth that Yugoslav communism is "mellowing." The presiding judge, a Tito lackey, last week sentenced author **Mihajlo Mihajlov** to four and a half years in prison for publishing "hostile propaganda" abroad. The court also banned Mihajlov from any public activity for four years after he leaves prison. Mihajlov had been critical of certain aspects of the Tito regime.

● Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity is taking on all the trappings of a rest home for **unemployed politicians**. Former Rep. Jed Johnson (D.-Okla.), unseated last November, was awarded a posh $23,000-a-year job as director of an OEO "talent search." And Genevieve Blatt, the veteran Democrat who was ousted as Pennsylvania's secretary of internal affairs, was named assistant director of the OEO office of aging. Her salary: $27,000 a year.

● Maryland Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, a leading GOP liberal, is so disgusted by the Romney campaign that he hopes to convince New York's **Nelson Rockefeller** to enter the race. Agnew plans to meet with Rocky within the next two weeks and ask him to declare his candidacy.

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The New Attorney General

Conservative congressmen aren't talking much for the record, but many are increasingly concerned about LBJ's new Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark — particularly since Clark's in a position to administer LBJ's proposed "anti-crime" legislation now being considered by Congress.

CLARK

The son of conservative Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark, Ramsey was thought to be a chip off the old block. But that isn't turning out to be the case at all. He's proving to be even more liberal than Nicholas Katzenbach, now over in the State Department. Speaking before the National Press Club in Washington recently, Clark called for more federal aid for education, housing, health and the anti-poverty program. He also suggested he was for new civil rights legislation which would eliminate segregation in housing and school patterns, even though such patterns had developed naturally and had not been enforced by state or local governments.

Crime wasn't mentioned at all. To some who heard him, Clark seemed more like a huckster for the "Great Society" than an attorney general bent on cracking down on the soaring crime rate.

Far more interesting to lawmakers, however, is Clark's view on how to combat crime. Apparently believing the Justice Department has been too hard on criminals in the past, Clark has come out against capital punishment, the use of electronic devices to combat organized crime and overturning or modifying Supreme Court decisions restricting the use of confessions.

Clark had a hand in convincing LBJ to veto the 1966 District of Columbia Omnibus Crime Bill because it allegedly dealt too harshly with suspected criminals, even though it passed both the Senate and the House by overwhelming margins and was supported by the mild-mannered and moderate Washington *Evening Star*.

The attorney general has even had a good word for the Supreme Court, stressing recently that "Court rulings do not cause crime"—completely overlooking tons of testimony to the contrary by federal judges, police officials and district attorneys before Sen. John McClellan's Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures. Both U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff of the District of Columbia and Judge Edward Lumbard of New York, chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, for example, were sharply critical of the High Court before the McClellan subcommittee. Homer L. Kreider, president judge, Court of Common Pleas, Harrisburg, Pa., cited the case of "a man in New York City who had killed his wife and five children and was set free because he had not been meticulously informed of his rights as outlined in recent Supreme Court decisions."

Baltimore State's Attorney Charles E. Moylan told McClellan that at least 72 self-confessed felons —including murderers and rapists—are free in Baltimore because the Supreme Court's *Miranda* decision made it impossible to use their confessions to convict them.

Other experts also revealed how the court has hampered law enforcement, but Clark has blithely ignored such testimony.

Because of Clark, it has now been revealed, federal job applicants no longer even need to list their arrests—only convictions—on Form 57, the government's standard job application form. Clark recently objected to the arrest questions, saying that "arrest records shouldn't be elicited. . . ." The Civil Service has now complied. Also, any offense committed under age 21 that was handled by a juvenile court or under a youth-offender law no longer needs to be listed. Thus does the new attorney general wage LBJ's "war on crime."

• Clark hasn't particularly inspired the confidence of members of the McClellan subcommittee on criminal laws who last week interrogated Clark in regard to S. 917—LBJ's "Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967." Under penetrating questioning, Clark admitted that some of the funds for the bill might be used to establish civilian review boards, many of which are bent on hampering the police. While he never said so directly, the inference could be drawn from his remarks that a zealous attorney general might cut off funds to Southern states unless they achieved a certain racial balance in the police force. The bill proposes spending $50 million for this fiscal year, but Sen. Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.) elicited from Clark a response that the cost might reach $1 billion a year in the not-too-distant future. While the impression has been lent that this bill would provide local police departments with funds for extraordinary equipment and training, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) discovered that funds could be used to supply a city police department with such mundane items as guns and uniforms.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

Sen. Hruska also seemed annoyed that Clark refused to acknowledge the fact that the current bill could lead to dictation of local police forces by the U.S. attorney general.

A knowledgeable lawyer, Hruska pointed to the fact that under S. 917 the attorney general can make sure that local law units don't receive a penny unless they submit law enforcement projects that conform to specific criteria laid down by Washington. When asked by Hruska if this could lead to federal control, Clark airily replied that such "fears are unfounded."

Hruska retorted: "They were not unfounded in a number of governors this past year in the field of aid to dependent children, a field in which I had eight years of personal experience. They were not unfounded in Medicare or the administration of the water and sewage for municipalities with their requirement of community planning. . . . And in the field of education, the cry is getting bigger and more vigorous as time goes on. More and more the prerogatives of local schools are being taken away from them on the threat that unless they do thus and so, the plan will not be complied with and no more checks from Washington, D.C. This is not my invention. This record has been made in the committees of this Congress. This is becoming increasingly well known." Clark's inability to understand this is just one more reason why many lawmakers are wondering if he's the right man to hold the job of attorney general.

Aeroflot: Soviet Spylines?

The uncovering by the West of a huge Soviet spy network, headquartered in Italy with links from Scandinavia to Somalia, may trigger some reaction in Congress against the Administration's opening up of a New York-to-Moscow air route.

Last November 4 the United States and the Soviets signed an agreement for direct service between Moscow and New York in the International Conference Room of the U.S. State Department. According to the government, service is to begin in the next few months with at least one weekly round-trip flight each by Pan American World Airways and by the Russian national airline Aeroflot.

It is now learned, however, that Aeroflot officials were intimately involved in the recently bared Soviet espionage apparatus, whose main goal was to ferret out secrets of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Disclosure of the existence of the ring came after a Soviet diplomat was caught picking up a packet of material left for him near Rome on the night of March 20. Subsequent to this, Western allies began rounding up en masse Soviet officials, and civilians employed at NATO bases. Soviet diplomats have been expelled from such countries as Italy, Cyprus and Greece and are voluntarily leaving other nations.

Officials of Aeroflot connected with the ring have also been removed from Cyprus and Belgium. On April 12 Dutch police arrested the Amsterdam manager of Aeroflot after a scuffle with him on the street. More arrests are expected and more Aeroflot officials should be rounded up as the probe spreads.

The Administration, of course, has been warned of Aeroflot's espionage activities for a long time. The Senate-House Republican leadership warned in 1964 that the "New York-Moscow route offers far more gain for the Soviets than for the United States. There are many who argue it would give the Soviets a secure line of communications with their espionage network in this country."

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D.-Conn.) inserted into the *Congressional Record* a letter from an American employe at the United Nations who warns that the American air agreement will present intolerable security problems. The letter declared if the Soviets could shuttle between New York and Moscow they could "tuck away without detection" tons of "secret material, military secrets, scientific and technical data and other valuable information gathered for them by their friends and operatives in this country. . . ."

Aeroflot might not only be engaged in espionage, but kidnapping as well. On October 31 of last year a Soviet Aeroflot plane on a Moscow-to-Paris flight made an unscheduled stop in Prague, Czechoslovakia, with the purpose of permitting the Czechs to remove from the plane Vladimir Kazan-Komarek, a naturalized American citizen. Kazan-Komarek was charged with treason and then expelled after a trial and considerable pressure from the State Department, but he would never have had to go through his ordeal if it hadn't been for the Aeroflot kidnapping.

With Aeroflot engaged in such nefarious activities, some congressmen are expected to once again raise the issue of whether we should permit Aeroflot airlines to operate in the United States.

Red Trade

"The key to LBJ's trading with the Reds scheme lies with the Export-Import Bank"—that's the feeling of knowledgeable experts on the subject. Without the bank's underwriting of trade deals involving Communist countries, most American businessmen would never go into such deals in the first place. That's why the current hearings before the House Banking and Currency Committee on an Administration bill to extend the life and the lending authority of Ex-Im are so important.

If Republicans and conservative-minded Democrats get behind an amendment to prohibit the bank from directly or indirectly underwriting Red trade, LBJ's ambitious plans for expanding such trade would stop cold.

Representatives Paul Findley (R.-Ill.) and Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) are reportedly ready to introduce amendments along these lines. How does your congressman stand?

• Not widely known but being investigated by a few lawmakers is the fact that three American companies have teamed up with three French companies to build a $35-million cold steel rolling mill for Rumania—a chief supplier of goods to North Viet Nam. Qualified trade experts say the mill will enable Rumania to vastly improve the efficiency of its electrical equipment.

The Export-Import Bank, however, refuses to give out the names of the American companies because, says a spokesman, firms are "inhibited" from doing business with Communist countries when their names are known to the public. Some lawmakers are saying that since the public's money is involved, these names should be made known anyway.

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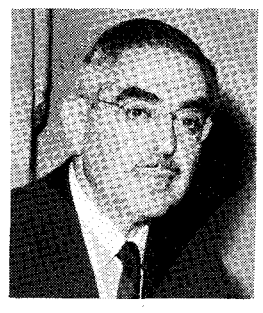
Operation Brainwash

Capitol Hill politicos are saying that another dangerous bit of "thought control" legislation may slip through Congress this year if the public doesn't become aroused. The bill: the Public Television Act of 1967 (S. 1160).

Supported by the President, the United Auto Workers and even some conservatives, this measure is now being considered by the Senate Commerce Subcommittee on Communications, chaired by John Pastore (D.-R. I.). So far there seems to be little opposition to the project and Democrats are saying it is certain to pass. Yet Orwellian dangers clearly lurk behind the major aspects of this proposed legislation.



PASTORE

The heart of the bill is the creation of a Corporation for Public Television which will not only have authority to fund new noncommercial educational TV (ETV) stations, but will have power to "contract with or make grants" to individuals or "entities" for the purpose of producing educational TV or radio programs. These programs, in turn, will be distributed to the 130 ETV stations operating today. (The FCC has reserved 632 stations for ETV purposes.)

The broad content of these programs, moreover, can clearly be controlled by the federal government. Here's why: (1) The proposed corporation will have a directorate of 15 members, all appointed by the President. The directors, in turn, would appoint a full-time president and other officers, thus establishing a powerful federal bureaucratic superstructure; (2) This "management" would have virtually complete discretion over what type of programs could be produced.

There is nothing in the measure, for example, to ensure that certain producers won't be discriminated against because of their political views. If conservatives came to the Public Corporation for funds, therefore, the corporation could deny them the money with impunity.

The TV and radio trade magazine, *Broadcasting*, has said: "If adopted in the form of its submission, Lyndon Johnson's 'public television' bill would establish the mechanism for a federal television system responsive to the prevailing center of power."

There seems little question, moreover, that if the bill were passed in its present form the biggest beneficiary would be the liberal, tax-deductible National Education Television Network (NET). Headquartered in New York, NET has 110 affiliates around the country.

NET is the only big corporation today regularly producing and distributing television programs on a national basis for local ETV stations. It has already developed a partial stranglehold over local stations who must turn to it for entertainment fare. And staff members of the Senate Commerce Committee make plain the fact that NET would be beefed up considerably with federal funds if LBJ's bill is passed.

There is no doubt NET is a highly liberal organization. In 1965 it distributed to its affiliates "Three Faces of Cuba," a one-hour spectacular that lauded Fidel Castro's regime and denigrated the constructive role played by American investment in pre-Castro Cuba. In spite of its pro-Castro tone, NET President John F. White said he would not be inhibited from showing similar films in the future.

White was as good as his word. Just this February NET distributed to its affiliates the telecast, "Ninety Days," originally a British Broadcasting Corporation production. The program featured one Miss Ruth First, who severely condemned the South African government for its detention law under which she had been arrested.

Neither NET nor the BBC, however, mentioned that Miss Ruth First is described by the South African embassy in Washington as a Communist party member.

A news report in the Nairobi *Daily News* of June 1, 1966, said that Miss First was even deported from Kenya because of her "unlawful" presence there and because she had been working on a book in cooperation with a deposed Communist leader. A different book, *The Puppeteers,* by Harold Soref and Ian Grieg, describes Ruth First as "a Communist" and "an organizer and former acting secretary of South Africa's Communist party. . . .She is married to Joe Slova, a barrister, who is also a Communist."

When Manchester (N.H.) *Union Leader* Publisher William Loeb telegrammed NET inquiring "if the facts warrant, will NET convey information concerning the background of Miss First?", NET's director of public affairs, David Dixon, replied that NET's position is that "it doesn't make any difference whether Miss First is a Communist." Nevertheless, NET stands to be a major recipient of taxpayer dollars under LBJ's new Public TV bill.

Sen. Clark's Advice

Sen. Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.) has given some incredible advice to a black nationalist envoy seeking arms and ammunition to help topple the pro-Western Union of South Africa. The ultra-liberal Clark suggested the African seek the assistance of the Soviet Union.

As related by columnist Joe McGinniss of the Philadelphia *Inquirer,* Clark was visited recently by a delegate from South West Africa who wanted the United States to supply arms to African "freedom fighters."

Clark expressed sympathy with his visitor's plight, but said the United States government was unlikely to jeopardize its business interests in South Africa by taking part in the overthrow of that country's government.

"This is unfortunate but those are the facts," Clark said. "Your best bet would be to try to get the Soviet Union to sponsor a movement within the Security Council at the United Nations.

"I realize this advice is somewhat unorthodox, but if you get Russia on your side the United States might be shamed into helping, too. And unless you get Russia to go along, I don't think there is any chance of the United States taking action."

Gov't Coddles KGB Agent

Members of Congress expressed outrage last week that the State Department has callously ignored FBI reports that a top Soviet spy is traveling throughout the country on a fraudulent visa.

The Kremlin agent is Gen. Vasily V. Mozschechkov, No. 2 man in the dread KGB. Mozschechkov entered the United States on March 27 with a group of Russian "tourists." He was traveling on a diplomatic visa made out for Vasily V. Kuznetsov.

Shortly after "Kuznetsov" arrived in New York, the FBI learned of his real identity from an unimpeachable source (a defector from the Soviet spy system). The news was immediately forwarded to the Department of State by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. But the boys at Foggy Bottom—anxious not to disrupt U.S.-Soviet relations—did nothing.

"Kuznetsov" continued his cross-country junketing, accompanied by another KGB official, Nikolai F. Vinogradov. FBI officials then leaked the incredible story of State's inaction to a small number of Washington newsmen.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey acknowledged that the use of an alias and the deliberate withholding of one's true identity were "normally considered a fraud" under a section of the Immigration and Naturalization law.

But other Administration officials, speaking "without attribution," explained why no action would be taken against "Kuznetsov." Ouster of the KGB agent, they said, would threaten the Cold War "thaw" and strain East-West relations.

Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) was incensed by the State Department attitude. Speaking for many on Capitol Hill, the Hoosier lawmaker said:

"Granting a diplomatic passport to generals in the Soviet military intelligence apparatus borders on the incredible. If it wasn't so tragic it would be laughable, when the State Department denies admission to our country for Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith and other leaders from nations fallen into disfavor here but allows two of the Kremlin's top agents to roam at will during a time when we are at war in Viet Nam against communism."

Maximum Unemployment Law

When Congress increased the minimum wage and extended its coverage last year, conservative labor experts warned that this action would contribute to unemployment. These warnings have already borne fruit in a dramatic way:

• A survey of approximately 15,000 firms by the National Federation of Independent Business shows that 15 per cent of all those who have dropped employes say they took this action due to the new minimum wage law. While the marginally employable everywhere have suffered a setback, the hardest hit are those living south of the Mason-Dixon line. In the Deep South states, for example, 21 per cent of NFIB firms reporting drops in employment blamed the minimum wage law. The law also took its toll of employment in New England. Surprisingly, 14 per cent of those cutting employment there blamed the minimum wage law.

• The law has also had its impact on agriculture. Fred D. McKinney, administrator of the Employment Security Division in Arkansas, has written a memorandum to Gov. Winthrop Rockefeller revealing the widespread unemployment caused by Congress' extending minimum wage coverage to 390,000 agricultural workers last year.

"During the period of February 24 through March 6, 1967," noted McKinney, "an agricultural survey was made in Phillips County to determine the number and characteristics of the agricultural workers who are losing their jobs this season because of the application of the Federal Wage and Hour Law.

"This survey revealed that there will be approximately 400 hand laborers used in previous years that will be unemployed this year. . . . It is estimated that there will be 800 to 1,000 family heads permanently displaced in the delta region. . . ."

• The minimum wage law is also a major reason for increased hospital rates. Congress extended federal minimum wage laws to hospital workers for the first time last year. Not only does the Fair Labor Standards Act hike the minimum wage each year, it also cuts the work week for hospital employes—from 44 hours in 1967 to 42 in 1968 to 40 in 1969. Any work done over these hours must be paid for at time-and-a-half rates—virtually unheard of in hospitals up to now. Overtime rates will probably be more expensive to hospitals than to private industry, since hospitals operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, as compared to industry's usual 40-hour week.

Mills Scores LBJ Spending

From none other than Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D.-Ark.), chairman of the tax-writing House Ways and Means Committee, comes word that LBJ is a profligate spender. Speaking to an American Enterprise Institute symposium on fiscal policy last week, Mills said:

"Two-thirds of the $8.3-billion increase in federal expenditures from calendar 1963 through 1966 . . . is accounted for by *nondefense* spending. Moreover, as projected in the January, 1967, budget message, over half of the proposed $37-billion increase in outlays from fiscal 1966 through fiscal 1968 is to be in nondefense programs."

Mills said government spending has become so accelerated now that it is almost out of control.

Adenauer

Anti-Communists around the world were saddened at the news of the death of former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at 91. Called the father of modern Germany, Adenauer rebuilt a virtually new nation on a firm free enterprise, pro-West basis out of the shattered wreckage of Hitler's Third Reich.

Der Alte, *as the iron-willed patriarch was affectionately called, worked in close harmony with the late Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to defend Western Europe from the Soviet threat. Had a lesser man stood in his place, the map of Europe might well be very different. Most West Europeans today enjoy freedom as we know it, and for that in large part they can thank Konrad Adenauer.*

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Many Visits to Capitol Hill

How the Soviet Lobby Pressures Congress

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

Propaganda is propaganda—and we have seen the Kremlin's brand in Washington ever since Lenin overthrew Kerensky's republican government in 1917. By fair means and foul, the Soviets and their local stooges have tried to work their will on the American people through Communist fronts, subsidized publications, hidden persuaders and other means.

But now, something new has been added to the old Devil's brew. The Kremlin is making a direct pitch to win over the Congress, using such blandishments as a well-heeled embassy has at its disposal. Where it was done by ideological legerdemain in the past, the Kremlin is operating openly to change American policy and to influence legislation.

It's called lobbying—and that's precisely what the Soviet Embassy is doing on Capitol Hill.

First and second secretaries from the drab-looking ambassadorial bastion on 16th Street now roam the corridors of the Senate and House Office Buildings. They have legitimate appointments with important legislators—the committee chairmen and the headline makers—and it is here that they are attempting to sell the Soviet line.

These second-rank diplomats can speak more frankly than any ambassador. If their efforts backfire, they can be repudiated. But the approach is subtle enough to save them from embarrassment should some senator be so uncouth as to tape-record his conversation with the Kremlin's new star salesmen.

"Subtle" may be the wrong word. "Non-compromising" is better.

The opener is mild enough. The Communist diplomats assure their congressional hosts that the sole intent of the visit is to clear up "misunderstandings" which have kept the Soviet Union and the United States apart since the Cold War chilled America's marrow.

Russia, they say, is the victim of the "doctrinaire" anti-Communists, an expression which the more sophisticated appeasers in our midst have given respectability. The aims of the two great powers of the world are really very much the same when stripped of the hostility created by the "hawks" and by "interests" which have profited by the armaments race.

They speak sadly of America's terrible involvement in Viet Nam and look forward hopefully to the day when the Kremlin and the White House can settle matters between them to their mutual benefit. The Soviet Union deplores the war and would do everything in her power to end it if those stubborn warmongers and those silly politicians would only listen to reason.

Then they turn glowingly to the great profits American businessmen would reap if only unrestricted East-West trade were inaugurated. America's unfavorable balance of trade, and the dwindling gold supply, would no longer plague this country. American machine tools and heavy industrial equipment, exported to the Soviet Union, would bring to poor Ivan the consumer goods he so earnestly desires. And a satisfied Russian people would certainly not embark on military aggression. All the talk about strategic goods is nonsense, they aver with a friendly smile. What the Russian people want is help in building auto plants and tractor factories, and the production lines that will give every Russian a refrigerator.

Then they return to the Vietnamese conflict and, in strictest confidence, give away the secrets of their efforts at intervention with the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong Communists—pro-American intervention, of course. If only the Kremlin could be sure of this country's good intentions, how much more it could do for us!

If this sounds too fatuous to be dangerous, Americans are making a very serious mistake. It was the Soviet diplomatic lobby, dispensing its poisoned honey, which help set the scene for the passage by a bemused Senate of the consular accord. True, the State Department, the White House and senators such as Everett Dirksen of Illinois and Thruston Morton of Kentucky did their yeoman best to sell a treaty which can do us no good and has within it the seeds for great harm.

But the visits to Capitol Hill of Soviet first and second secretaries during the days when the shift of a few votes would have killed any chances for passage of the consular accord contributed considerably. And, since the Red diplomats could claim to be on the side of the angels, they broke the ice for further approaches.

The Soviet lobby continues to work, with East-West trade its next big goal. And the Congress listens and is impressed—in one of the most skillful onslaughts at America's national interest that this century has seen.

(Copyright 1967, King Features Synd.)

Second-line diplomats operating out of the Soviet Union's embassy in Washington (above) are attempting to soft-sell the Communist propaganda line to U.S. legislators.

Revised Central Arizona Project Will Save Taxpayers Millions

By RAYMOND MOLEY

The decision of the Department of the Interior to drop the plan to build two new hydroelectric dams on the Colorado River and to purchase power generated by a plant to be financed and built by a group of public and private utilities is not only the final triumph of common sense. It may well mean the beginning of the end of the 34-year-old conflict between investor-owned electric utilities and the federal government.

Those who are not close to the scene should know that the primary purpose of originally proposed dams on the Colorado River in northern Arizona was to generate electric power. The power thus developed would largely be used to bring water from the Colorado over a mountain hump to the thirsty and rapidly growing Phoenix-Tucson area.

The highlights of the opposition to the building of the dams was a campaign by conservationists who claimed that flooding considerable portions of the Grand Canyon above Hoover Dam and Lake Mead would irreparably impair the attractiveness of many of the wonders of the canyon.

My own study of the proposed project, which went back some years, convinced me that the paramount issue was never a question of conserving natural beauty, but that generation of the necessary electric power could best be provided by steam and nuclear plants.

Moreover, in the era into which we are entering, hydroelectric dams of the magnitude and purpose proposed would be too great a burden on the taxpayers. I venture to suggest that, with more efficient use of coal and nuclear power, several of the great hydro dams will ultimately be only reminders of the lack of foresight of a past generation.

There was an earlier Central Arizona Plan which caused great controversy during the Truman Administration. Only one dam, at Bridge Canyon, was then contemplated. The estimated cost was more than $2 billion. It was vigorously opposed by the state of California and failed to get the approval of Congress.

Subsequently a case reached the Supreme Court concerning the allocation of Colorado River water among the states of the lower basin. After years of study the allocation was made and Arizona moved to claim its share through the two-dam plan. The controversy that followed has now apparently been resolved by the new plan announced by Secretary Stewart Udall.

The announcement by Udall, which no doubt had the approval of President Johnson, said:

"We now propose to obtain low-cost pumping power for the project by federal prepayment for 400 megawatts of capacity in a large, efficient thermal plant built in the region under the sponsorship of the utilities associated with WEST (the Western Energy Supply and Transmission Associates.)"

WEST is an association of 10 investor-owned power companies, which will probably include five or more government-owned power suppliers, operating in the Southwest. By joining the various members of transmission lines, its program can supply the power needs of an area equal to one-fifth of the continental United States.

No federal tax money will be used for development. Capital will come from private investors. This co-operative arrangement will save several billion dollars in construction and operating costs over the next 20 years.

It will be the associated companies in WEST that will build the plant for the new Central Arizona Project. Instead of a federal or federal-state public ownership, the bulk of the money will come from these companies. The federal government will thus become a customer, not a competitor.

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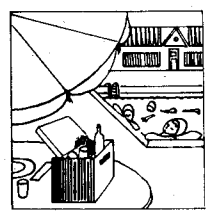

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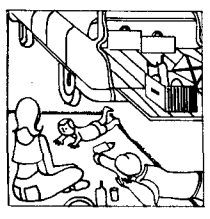

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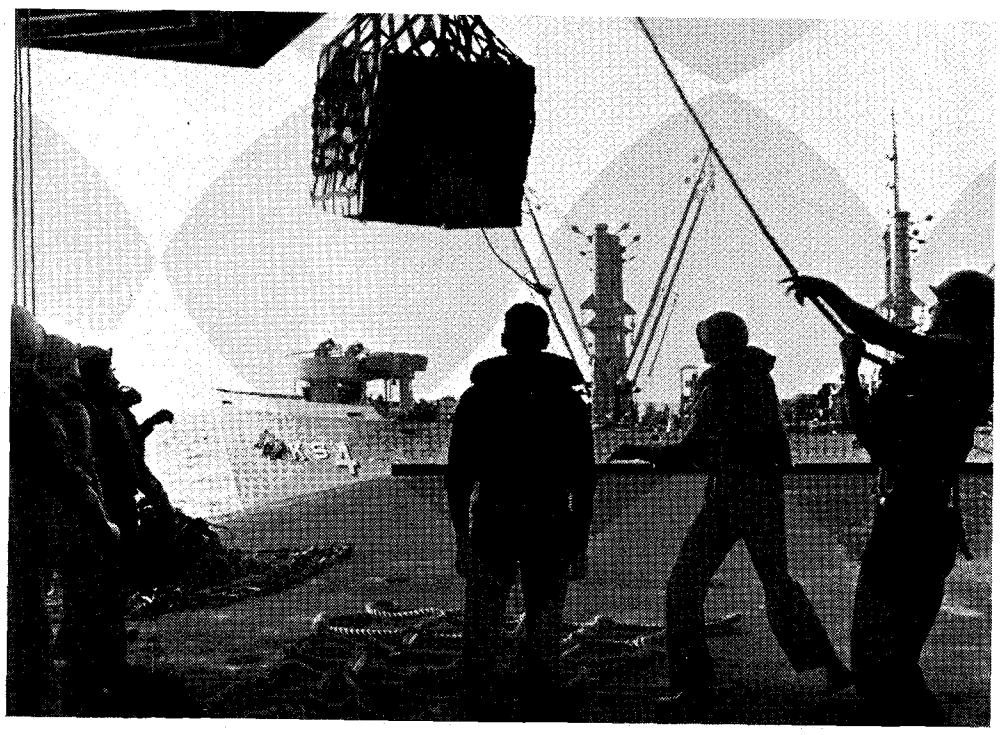

Not only American lives, but tremendous logistic support is involved in the Viet Nam war. Above, supplies are loaded onto the USS Ranger, one of the carriers from which air attacks are launched against the north.

How to Prolong the War

Washington-dictated plan to 'bleed Hanoi' into defeat only means more U.S. casualties

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

Does the American public understand U.S. strategy in Viet Nam? Gen. William S. Westmoreland is quoted as describing it this way in a recent interview with John T. Wheeler of the Associated Press: "We'll just go on bleeding them until Hanoi wakes up to the fact that they have bled their country to the point of national disaster for several generations. Then they will have to reassess their position."

If Gen. Westmoreland thinks he can beat Ho Chi Minh in a bleeding contest, he is seriously mistaken. Blood is Ho's cheapest commodity.

Moreover, in this war, Ho holds the initiative. He can fight when it is profitable, lie low when he wishes. He bleeds the United States of resources and political prestige simply by continuing the war, even without fighting. He can't lose.

Most important, bloodletting is not an American way to fight war. We went to Europe in World War I and ended the war with decisive battles. We went to Europe and the Pacific in World War II and fought for an early decision. It is American tradition to win a war with the least possible bloodletting on both sides.

We are not in Viet Nam to bleed the North Vietnamese, if only because that kind of warfare bleeds us and our allies as well. Our concept of the value of human life forbids such a choice.

Yet the choice has been made, not by Gen. Westmoreland nor by the Joint Chiefs of Staff but by President Johnson, Secretary Rusk and Secretary McNamara. Protracted warfare in which we surrender the initiative to the enemy and merely block his attacks is a civilian concept of peace-keeping which breeds endless escalating carnage.

Our experience in Viet Nam in the past five years is a perfect illustration of the bitter fruits of this peace policy. Our desire to limit the war becomes the cause of its escalation by encouraging the enemy aggression. Our peace architects are deluded, incapable of adjusting policy to reality.

Are we content to allow this bleeding of Vietnamese peasants to go on and on as long as Ho Chi Minh chooses to continue it? How long shall we tolerate the continuing massacre of our South Viet Nam allies by a ruthless Red terror?

Correspondent Richard Critchfield recently reported from Tan An, South Viet Nam, the murder of a village policeman, his aged father and his young son by a Viet Cong terror squad. A brother of the victim said, "Six of my family have now died at the hands of the Viet Cong. I hate them. But I wish the American President and American government can win over the Viet Cong very soon either militarily or politically so that we can go back to our village to cultivate our land and feed our families."

It can, but it won't. Gen. Westmoreland can end this war in six months, without bombing Hanoi, when President Johnson allows him to cross the borders of South Viet Nam and destroy the aggressor forces which are attacking that country.

In fundamental reality, the agony of South Viet Nam is imposed not by North Viet Nam but by U.S. policy. The crippling restraint which the United States has imposed on the defense of South Viet Nam nourishes the Red terror. What a mad, insensate way this is to fight a war when you have the power to bring it to an early conclusion with mercy to both sides!

The bloodletting is not Gen. Westmoreland's choice. That kind of warfare is imposed on him by President Johnson. As long as the Johnson policy continues, the bloodletting will continue.

□ □ □

LIPPMANN'S "SOLUTION"—South Vietnamese Prime Minister Nguyen Cao Ky has delivered a withering blast at U.S. columnist Walter Lippmann. Noting Lippmann's insistence that Saigon form a coalition government, Ky said that "within a day, or a week, or a month, South Viet Nam would be put under Communist government. Mr. Lippmann would be right; it would solve the problem of North Vietnamese inflation—because the North Vietnamese Communists would no longer have any need to infiltrate. But this solution by Mr. Lippmann does not help us to stop aggression. It does not help Viet Nam to preserve its freedom and its liberty."

Has a Recession Begun?

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Robert Ruark said the best wild animal hunter is scared enough to be cautious but brave enough to control his fear. That's probably what we need in judging the business outlook.

Take, first, the facts—then get into the imponderables.

The recession has begun. It's self-serving nonsense for Washington to talk about "avoiding a recession." Washington talks as if there were no recession, but its actions say there is.

The March economic indexes confirm what you could begin to see ahead as early as last summer or fall.

These yardsticks involve railroad and truck loadings, intercity traffic, steel production, automotive output, appliance demand, residential and other construction, capital investment, profits, wholesale prices, spot commodity prices, new business formations, business failures, etc.

Those advance barometers have been weakening ever since the first quarter of 1966. This is more than a year in that weakening. And since mid-December all—all—have gone into a downtrend.

Although the Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Production also dropped, the total inventories have been accumulating. You could project the build-up, seasonably adjusted to reach about $16—$17 billion by the fourth quarter of 1967. By any yardstick that burden is unsustainable.

The indicated answer is that production will be cut further to at least below the flow of incoming orders—whatever they may be—and that the overburdening inventories mean future cuts in prices, too.

There is always a time lag in the matter of cause and effect, and also in the final official figures, but the Department of Commerce reports that Americans went $93 billion deeper in the red in 1965. We came out of the year with public and private debts at a record $1.268 trillion.

Corporations owed $446 billion, individuals and unincorporated businesses owed $460 billion. Federal, state and local government debt totalled $362 billion. States, cities and public authorities increased the people's debts so feverishly that their bond sales increased more than $11 billion, a $700-million increase over the previous year.

Now, there's a fundamental but widely unrevealed difference between corporate or private debt and "public debts"—a secret which could toss many politicians out of office as clean as the swipe of a leopard's paw if they allowed the public to know it.

Private debt is a privilege, not a right. Public credit is a right, not a privilege. Thus private debt must meet certain repayment standards which limit it. Public debt need only be voted and voted and voted. And we private citizens must pay it.

Moreover, how much government overspending and debt we can stand is the great standing question. For it is utterly ridiculous to deny the relation between the government always spending beyond income and inflation (air forced into the balloon) and bust.

Either the politicians know their system is upside down, or they don't know this because they are upside down with it; or else it's a politically smart way of turning us all into revolving mice who are not going anyplace anyway.

The recession question largely hinges now on whether there will be a turn in the spending pattern in the remaining disposable income—one of the prime imponderables.

The ranking authority on this is the excellent University of Michigan Research Center. For nearly a year its constant nationwide surveys regarding how people feel about buying homes, cars, appliances and other goods have shown an uninterrupted decline in consumer sentiment.

In February, however, this important finding turned upward. It showed people more optimistic about purchases—more ready to buy—and more confident that they should.

The change is greater among upper-income bracket consumers than of middle and lower income, but history shows that in such changes (either way) these lead the way.

If the reversal broadens, the recession will receive a cushion so important that it can have a strong effect on the length of the recession.

"Wars," said Napoleon, "are won by the imponderables." The consumer-sentiment imponderable will strengthen or recede as the result of many things, but its significance is undeniable. And this index, at least, has turned upward at a time when business is scared enough to be cautious but looks brave enough to control its fears.

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West Germans Say

Watch Out for Wehner

By ALICE WIDENER

A prominent member of the Adenauer government told me about the German politician Herbert Wehner a few years ago, "You Americans should watch out for Wehner. If ever he gets into a highly influential position in our government, then it will be too bad for the United States, because he is a former Communist with strong pro-Soviet leanings. If Germany were to face east instead of west, then Soviet power would extend to the Rhine."

Absorbed as we Americans are now in the Viet Nam war and Asian affairs, we have a tendency to look away from Europe. This is a mistake. What happens there and especially what happens in West Germany is vitally important to us. In that country, most unfortunately, it seems Herbert Wehner is steadily gaining in power and influence. A radical Marxist much more brilliant and forceful than Willy Brandt and therefore a main power behind him, Herbert Wehner is a shrewd man who is at long last attaining the kind of strategic position he never could have had when Adenauer was head of the Bonn government.

Today Wehner is deputy chief of the Christian Socialists (CSU) in West Germany, who share power with Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger's Christian Democrats, and wears two hats because Wehner is also minister of All-German Affairs in the Bonn coalition government. This post has immense propaganda value.

In the main capitals of free Europe there are many rumors about Wehner. The most frightening is that his thinking bears a Made-In-Moscow label. Though he is invariably described in the Western press as "a former Communist" and is said to have broken with the Communist party, there are important men in the NATO nations who do not trust Wehner.

Unhappily, there are in Washington, D.C., ardent advocates of a U.S.-USSR entente who look on Wehner as the man to bring about first a Bonn-East Berlin entente and then an all-German-Soviet entente. Since the Kremlin never would consent to a capitalist reunification of Germany, chances are that there might be a Socialist one. This wouldn't be at all objectionable to left-of-center forces in Washington and London. In fact, they would like to see it. But a unified Christian Socialist Germany tied in close friendship with the Soviet Union probably could not survive for very long.

Marxist Herbert Wehner is deputy chief in the Christian Socialist party and a member of the coalition government.

To remain non-Communist, the Germans would eventually have to become highly nationalist and rightist; otherwise they would be led further and further to the radical left until they were in no position to withstand Soviet supremacy. For it must be remembered that a unified Germany without nuclear arms would be virtually defenseless next to a Soviet Union with a huge arsenal of nuclear weapons.

Gradually since 1960 the German Christian Democrats have been losing faith in our willingness to defend them against Soviet intimidation and worse. The present Administration in Washington has done little to correct the mistakes made by the Kennedy Administration in Europe that wrecked NATO. Discouraged and afraid, many Germans believe Bonn can play the entente game as well as Washington and that in Herbert Wehner they have the captain of a winning entente team.

It is a strange affair, the entente-with-the-Soviet-Union game. Most of the teammates on the West side of the playing field don't know what the rules of the game are on the East side. But a few do. Among them is Herbert Wehner, a man for Americans to keep a wary eye on. Some say he is the most dangerous man in Europe.

This cannot be ignored because Wehner has just made a very successful end run around the long-established Hallstein Doctrine which declared that West Germany would not have diplomatic relations with any satellite Soviet-bloc nation having such relations with East Germany. Wehner also has been able to set up much closer communication lines across the Berlin Wall to the East.

We won the war against Germany in 1945. Herbert Wehner may win the peace there in 1975. If so, we Americans could be faced with a menacing Russo-German alliance.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

Failure Never Seems to Shake Backers of the 'New Economics'

By REP. JOHN ASHBROOK (R.-Ohio)

The thing that intrigues me the most about the new economics is the rigidity with which the exponents of this philosophy stick to their guns despite an appalling record of failure.

Every January the President's Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) sets forth the Administration promises and prophecies for the ensuing year. Walter Heller, former CEA chairman, was the champion of the so-called new economics. His successor, Gardner Ackley, has carried on this tradition. I am probably unique in that I read these documents the CEA releases each January and then have the temerity to check back to see how well they have been doing. Believe me, their record is poor—a little better than zero in most fields. In January 1966 the predictions were rosy. That is to be expected, but let's see how they were for accuracy.

Mr. Ackley underestimated by 100 per cent inflationary pressures which were in the national economy during 1966. He said residential construction "on balance is likely to change but little" when, in truth, the bottom fell out and a catastrophic year was experienced.

His most optimistic statement was that the U.S. "has the determination and means to continue the sharp improvement [sic!] effected last year in bringing its balance of payments into equilibrium." There had been little improvement in 1965 and 1966 fared no better.

As a part of the new economics, for example, you count on the favorable side of the ledger subsidized sales at 100 per cent, giveaways, foreign aid and sales which are made for counterpart funds rather than cash. This is a good way to go to the poor house. None of these transactions should be counted in whole, many not at all, on the favorable side of the balance of trade. All are a drain and really belong on the negative side. Yet the new economics counts a sale as a "plus" transaction regardless of its form and even though it might be a direct cost to American taxpayers.

Further expanding their new economics to the international sphere, CEA in 1966 predicted that the position of the pound sterling had improved and would continue to improve that year. They couldn't have been more off course. Like our dollar, the pound sagged. By midyear it was necessary for a concentrated effort by central banks to shore up the pound.

These are but a few of the failures. Another was the deficit picture which found the $1.8-billion projected deficit turning into a pumpkin with an $18.8-billion deficit instead. Not very close, even for the new economics.

How does all of this relate to the average taxpayer? It is his dollar they are manipulating unsuccessfully. It is his tax money that is being squandered. It is on his back that the huge burden of debt is being loaded. It is his future that is being compromised by questionable policies that will weaken us as a nation.

It is my belief that only the Congress can stop this trend and this must come by reasserting our control over the budgetary process, rejecting the fallacies of the new economics and assuming a sense of urgency in dealing with the critical problem of federal over-spending and runaway government.

Polls: Woe for LBJ

A series of polls conducted in widely scattered congressional districts indicate seething resentment against the policies, foreign and domestic, of the "Great Society." Many of the surveys have not yet been released. Democratic congressmen in particular are reluctant to provide the GOP political ammunition.

Rep. Charles Bennett (D.-Fla.) is one of the few Democrats to make public the results of his survey. And they are scarcely encouraging to LBJ. Eighty-five per cent of Bennett's constituents oppose the "War on Poverty" and an equal number demand a "victory" in Viet Nam. Sixty-six per cent oppose the Administration's plan to expand East-West trade and 62 per cent oppose the LBJ scheme to hike Social Security taxes and benefits.

"The results aren't much different in a dozen other districts we've surveyed," a Democratic National Committee strategist confessed last week. "Something's got to be done or we'll be dead in '68."

Consider the following districts, all carried by LBJ in 1964:

• Voters in Ohio's 22nd Congressional District favor a "get tough" policy in Viet Nam. By more than 3 to 1 they favor heightened bombing raids of North Viet Nam and by nearly 5 to 1 they support a naval blockade of Haiphong. They oppose (5 to 1) the President's proposal for a 6 per cent tax hike and by narrower margins LBJ's trade with the enemy and "fair housing" programs.

• Seventy-five per cent of the voters in North Dakota's 2nd Congressional District favor stepped-up military operations in Viet Nam, including, if necessary, a naval blockade of the north. Eighty-four per cent favor reductions in nondefense spending and 80 per cent oppose the $1.9-billion "War on Poverty." Only 7 per cent of the district farmers give Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman a "good" rating.

• In Michigan's 6th Congressional District, 78 per cent of the voters support a reduction in domestic spending. Seventy-seven per cent want the foreign aid program slashed or discontinued entirely. And 88 per cent favor relaxation of stringent farm controls.

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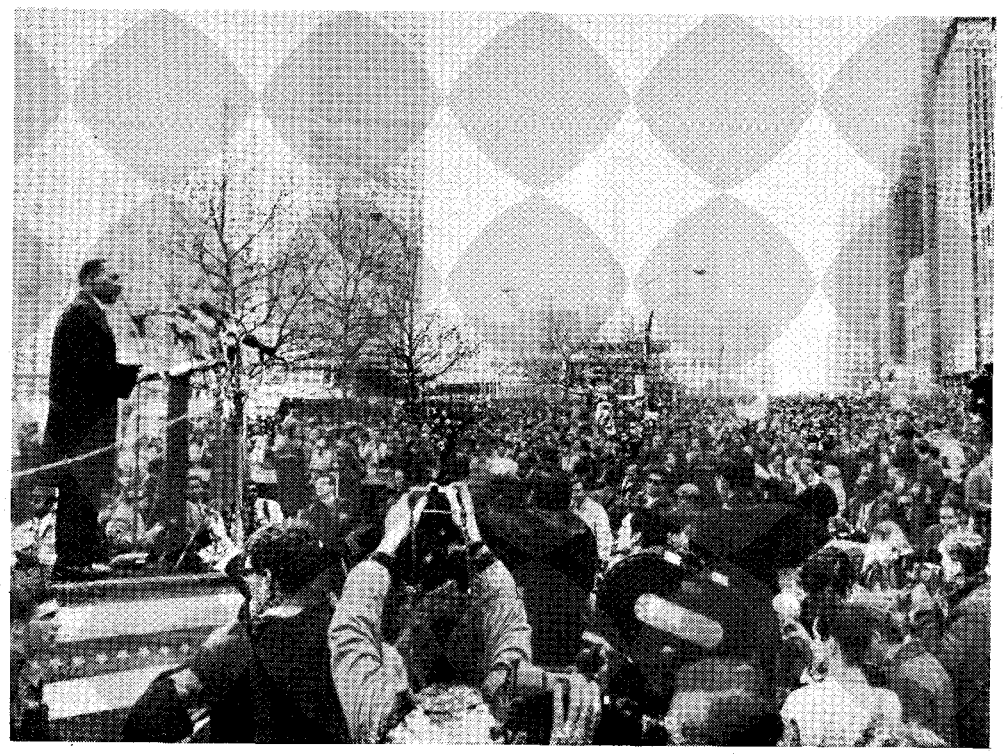

Dr. Martin Luther King addresses the peace marchers at a huge rally outside the U.N. building. Not only did King call for an end to the bombing of North Viet Nam, he also urged students to organize communities against the war.

Youthful demonstrators held a draft card burning session in New York City's Central Park, April 15. Some 100 protestors destroyed their cards; later in the week, a Special Forces soldier who did so was arrested by the FBI.

On-the-Scene Report

New York Protest Heavily Backed by Communists

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

The New York and San Francisco demonstrations against the war in Viet Nam on April 15 were a continuation of those held the past two years in the same cities. This year's marches were larger in number, better financed and more openly controlled by the Communists. Karl Marx was right about one thing when he said that history repeats itself. The first time as tragedy, the second time as farce. The New York march against the war certainly qualified as farce.

The crowd was estimated at 125,000, which is a good deal larger than previous anti-war protests, but far less than the estimates of 400,000 given earlier in the week by the sponsoring committee.

From my vantage point on Madison Avenue and 50th Street, the parade looked more like a children's crusade than a political protest demonstration. The marchers matched the day—dull and dreary—and the vast majority of them were very young kids, elementary, and high school students. I saw the Communists throughout the marching contingencies; they even had one small bunch of them walking behind a banner announcing that they were members of the Communist party. This group of youthful zealots was led by the youth director of the CP, Mike Zagrell.

Literature was plentiful, but I often had to resort to having a friend get it for me. On more than one occasion a mother shouted to her offspring to not "give him any material." They acted as if mere contact might infect their child with anti-Communist notions or a subpoena from the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Signs were mostly printed by the sponsors and included:

"No Puerto Ricans to Viet Nam"

"No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger"

Others were homemade and carried slogans like:

"War's a Bad Trip" [relating to LSD "trips"]

"LBJ: The Penalty for Murder is Death"

"LBJ: Go to Hell"

"Be Peaceful—Surrender"

"LBJ—Your Mother's Calling" [carried by a young girl about seven]

One Negro contingent from Harlem insisted on shouting a slogan that went:

"Beep - Beep
Bang - Bang
Ungawa
Black Power"

Other shouts and chants were too obscene to repeat.

Buttons were in vogue and it is apparently a style necessity among the "peace" marchers to outdo each other in the absurdity and outrageousness of the button slogans. One very young boy even walked up to a policeman standing near us and asked him: "Do you need your badge?"

Among the myriad leaflets passed out were three that at first glance appeared to be throw-aways from three of our larger manufacturing companies. They were copies of now famous ads, but each had been changed to include an anti-war message (see picture). They were very cleverly done. None of the companies concerned had ever seen these leaflets before and a check of their public relations offices showed they were deeply concerned over these distortions.

The marchers themselves were an odd lot. Communists, ultra-leftists, left liberals, sincere pacifists and hippies dominated the street. With that many people it was naturally impossible to note all the Communists, but I did see such people as Levi Laub, Jeff Gordon and Rick Rhodes from Progressive Labor.

Laub was pushing a baby carriage full of copies of *Challenge,* the PL newspaper, with a front-page editorial that began: "The April 15th anti-war mobilization is being organized around the false issues of 'stop the bombing and negotiate.' This maneuver is a worldwide tactic growing out of the collusion between Washington and Moscow—the new anti-revolutionary axis . . . . During the past few years the overwhelming majority of growing anti-war forces have recognized the only correct demand is for the *U.S. to get out of Viet Nam now!*"

This Chinese Communist line was parroted by another Communist group, the Communist party (Marxist-Leninist), who called the demonstration a fraud being led by "Trotskyist revisionists." The Trotskyists were there in force—what force they have—and signs kept appearing along the route stating that the passing contingent was such-and-such a branch of the Socialist Workers party or their youth group, the Young Socialist Alliance.

The other small Communist groups were also out in force, but the Communist Party, U.S.A., had the largest number of demonstrators and they were strategically scattered throughout the thousands of marchers.

The Worker (official newspaper of the CPUSA) carried a front-page article declaring that thousands were marching to "express the will of the vast majority of the American people against President Johnson's dirty, illegal and immoral war against the people of Viet Nam." Combining the totals of the San Francisco and New York parades, there might have been 140,000 people demonstrating. Hardly a "vast majority," and even if the Communists could be believed when they claim crowds of 450,000 it still falls far short of any majority.

Strange Assortment

Along with the Communists, pacifists, reform Democrats, hippies and children the march also had its notables. Heading the parade were Dr. Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael, Mrs. William O. Douglas (the Supreme Court justice's wife), Harry Belafonte, Mrs. Drew Pearson, Dr. Benjamin Spock and Linus Pauling. (According to Washington *Post* society editor Scottie Lanaham, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Pearson had come up from Washington in a private plane owned by Mrs. Cyrus Eaton, wife of the Soviet apologist. Also in Mrs. Eaton's party was Mrs. Henry Reuss, wife of the liberal Democratic congressman from Wisconsin.) Dagmar Wilson, Washington founder of Women's Strike for Peace, was another prominent marcher. A group of marching American Indians added little to the bizarre

Congressional Comment

REP. ALBERT WATSON (R.-S.C.)—"It is said that one picture is often worth a thousand words. In the case of the picture taken of the peaceniks burning the U.S. flag, the result will not be words but lives—that is right, American lives. The North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong will gain renewed psychological strength from that picture. Who knows how many American boys will die because the forces of communism decided to push the war further under the false impression that these demonstrations prove there is no American consensus for the war?"

REP. DAN KUYKENDALL (R.-Tenn.)—"Last week I introduced a bill, H.R. 8536, which would punish by fine and imprisonment anyone desecrating the flag of the United States. I hope speedy action will be taken on this legislation. It is the least we can do for those we are asking to fight and die to protect our freedom."

SEN. ROBERT C. BYRD (D.-W.Va.)—"The demonstrations in New York and San Francisco were not spontaneous outpourings of the citizenry, but carefully organized projects. A 16-car special train carried demonstrators from Washington, D.C., to the New York protest parade and special buses were operated from Cleveland, Detroit, Columbus and other cities. Rather obviously, this indicates careful planning and a well-organized effort."

REP. LOUIS WYMAN (R.-N.H.)—"The right of freedom of speech can be abused. . . . Nowhere is this better illustrated than by what happened in New York City last Saturday. Wholesale violation of law and order, burning the American flag, burning draft cards in quantity and in uniform. . . . Why were there no arrests of these open violators of the law? For a Nobel Peace Prize recipient to plan a leading role in such undermining of our armed forces makes public travesty of the award itself. And Stokely Carmichael's public incitations to violence should no longer be shrugged off as the rantings of a soapbox demagogue. His subversive intention has been so often expressed that not even a majority of the present U.S. Supreme Court would sanction his inflammatory provocations under the First Amendment. Such conduct in the Granite State of New Hampshire would mean jail—and quickly."

SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S.C.)—"While undoubtedly many participants last weekend were not aware of the nature of the leadership of these demonstrations, and the Communist inspirations behind them, they can be excused no longer."

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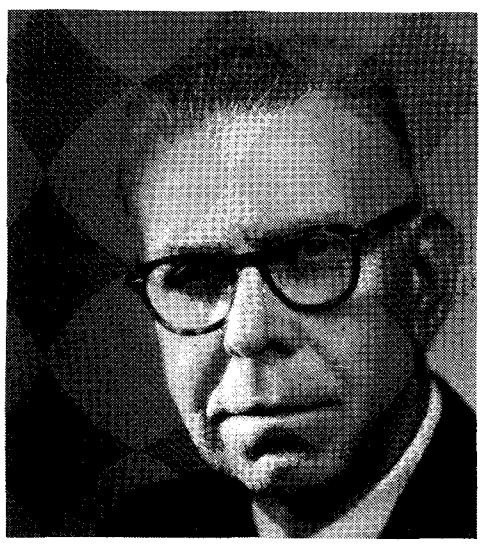
nature of the parade, since their Indian garb was hardly out of place when compared to the clothes of most of the marchers.

At one point along the route, Stokely Carmichael pulled out a group of Harlem Negroes and marched them over to Times Square, where they shouted at shoppers and tourists. The group succeeded in beating up one young man who objected to their tipping over his baby carriage and shoving his wife. It was interesting to note that there were less than 1,000 Negroes in the whole demonstration. Makes you wonder whom the new Negro "leaders" really speak for.

A photographer from *The Worker* snapped our picture just as we spotted Dwight MacDonald in the march. MacDonald is an old Trotskyite who now writes political quips for *Esquire.* He



Rep. Edwin Willis (D.-La.), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has pointed out the Red influence in the demonstrations.

was a sponsor of the march. Apparently MacDonald has forgotten what Trotsky once said about him: "All people have a right to be a fool now and then, but Comrade MacDonald is taking advantage of that right." When one of our company shouted to him, MacDonald smiled and invited us to join him in his mission.

The speakers were the first to arrive for a rally at the United Nations Plaza. Since there was not room for all the marchers, the rally got under way while the parade continued. Pete Seeger rendered a few anti-war songs and then King, Carmichael, Pauling and Floyd McKissick of CORE spoke. They all repeated the "pull out of Viet Nam" refrain.

When King attempted to water down his total condemnation of the United States role in the war, he brought forth a round of boos from the Black Nationalists and extremists from Harlem. They shouted curses and waved their Viet Cong and Muslim flags at him, but he was not discouraged and just droned on about the need to stop the war.

Stokely Carmichael was his usual outrageous self. He shouted that "There is a higher law than the racist named Robert McNamara. There is a higher law than the fool named Dean Rusk. There is a higher law than the buffoon named Lyndon Johnson." Linus Pauling repeated his phrase about being "ashamed of my country" and Floyd McKissick said the marchers were confronting "a lie."

The marchers were confronted with "a lie," but it was not about the involvement of American servicemen. It was the Communist lie about their involvement in the demonstrations.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities put the spotlight on this lie when it released a study on March 31 documenting the role and influence of the Communists in this parade (see *Human Events*, April 18, page 3). This carefully researched and documented report clearly shows that the Communists helped originate, finance and control the whole demonstration.

Red 'Crash Program'

Rep. Edwin Willis (D.-La.), the chairman of HCUA, noted in his foreword to the report that this demonstration "is a 'crash program' to undermine and sabotage U.S. resistance to Communist military aggression in Viet Nam." This committee report leaves no doubt that the Communists were behind this demonstration from start to finish, fooling undoubtedly thousands of Americans.

This Communist control of the demonstration even led the New York *Times* to editorialize on the day of the march that "some of the original sponsors [of the march] have quite rightly withdrawn because they do not want to be associated with speakers and marchers who depict the United States as the epitome of evil and the Viet Cong guerrillas and their North Vietnamese allies as the epitome of good." The editorial went on to relate how the Communists had, in the past, destroyed other "peace" movements.

The majority of the marchers seemed unimpressed with the fact that the prime movers behind the demonstration were Communists. Those I spoke with admitted that Communists were involved, but denied that they were being "used" by the Communists. It is remarkable how otherwise intelligent people will refuse to accept the overwhelming evidence of the nature of communism even when directly confronted with it.

Not all the demonstrators were of the "peacenik" variety.

The protestors met in Central Park's Sheep Meadow before they were led down the parade route by the Communist Judas goats. Most of the demonstrators looked like characters out of the *Three Penny Opera* and a few of them burned their draft cards while others burned the American flag. Even this display of vulgarity failed to live up to advance publicity, as only 30 young men threw their cards into a flaming coffee can instead of the 600 promised by the Students for a Democratic Society group from Cornell University. No members of the Communist party burned their cards.

Prior to the day of the demonstration, a number of large labels were stuck up on telephone poles and walls around the city announcing the parade. One young man in the suburbs decided to pull down one of these labels which he noted was bulging in the middle. When he tried to wrench it off the pole it exploded and burned his hand. The police arrested the culprit and I have since learned that the bomber has a history of being involved in left-wing movements and that his parents are a part of the old left. Some way to spread "peace."

As the march dragged down Madison Avenue a contingency of counter-demonstrators, led by members of Young Americans for Freedom, picketed the picketers. One group of YAFers displayed large pictures of Viet Cong atrocities, greatly enraging the marchers. One of the counter-pickets carried a sign, "Dr. Spock Smokes Bananas," an allusion to the hippy craze for smoking dried banana skin scrapings in an attempt to get "high." (This was a somewhat common theme. In San Francisco, an anti-war sign read "Drop Bananas, Not Bombs.")

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AT&T
It's like opening a present.
Polaroid Color Pack Cameras start at under $60.

Shown are three handbills passed out by some of the far-left marchers. Note the cruel (and illegal) distortions of the well-known ads.

Dreary Finish

The some 3,000 police on duty kept the peaceniks and the counter-demonstrators apart with only about four arrests. As the parade went by, most spectators looked on in quiet amazement, but some could not resist heckling the demonstrators. A group of construction workers had to be held back from physically attacking the marchers and the 5,000-man crew of the Navy warship *Wasp*, just returned that afternoon from Viet Nam, was strictly warned to keep away from the parade area.

Around five o'clock the march was still going on when the skies opened and drenched the peaceniks in a cold hard rain (symbolic?). Many ran for cover but most continued to the United Nations. By six o'clock the last of them arrived at the U.N. Plaza only to find no speakers and a flooded street. The sanitation trucks were right behind the last of the protestors cleaning up their mess.

Everyone shed a sigh of relief that none of the violence planned by the extremists had materialized. As we walked away from the United Nations the rain diminished to a drizzle and I said to a policeman, "Pretty bad day, huh?" He looked at us and shook his head saying, "Not bad enough for those people."

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Let's You Pay the Freight

By MORRIE RYSKIND

Commenting on the conservative sweep last November, I wrote, thinking of California particularly:

"We won—but don't expect instant miracles. There's still a long row to hoe. And remember we have no right to ask the government to pull in its belt unless we're prepared to pull in our own. You don't get fiscal sanity just by voting for it—it's a two-way street."

But my warning was written on wind and in water. I just saw a wry line in a note Gov. Reagan sent a mutual friend: "Life is interesting, even confusing at times."

I knew what he meant. A liberal hates nothing more than a victorious conservative. But that hatred is doubled when the conservative actually tries to make good on his promises—that's the unforgivable crime.

Pat Brown had declared he had left things in excellent financial condition but, alas, the very first audit showed the state was spending a million dollars a day more than it was taking in. And other deficits keep showing up. Medicare is coming to far more than anticipated, and hundreds of druggists and doctors have not been paid in months.

Reagan's first appeal was naturally to the educational field, which gets the lion's share of state revenues. He asked the academicians to pull in their belts and suggested tuition fees from those students who could afford it, as is done in almost all of the other states.

But from the howl that went up, you would have thought the last crumb of bread was being taken from the starving. Though California has boasted of its average income, it suddenly developed that practically all our university students came from impoverished families suffering from acute malnutrition.

A local TV broadcaster, George Putnam, revealed the dire need that often exists in the midst of apparent plenty. He took a helicopter over UCLA, where the moaning was loudest, and showed the hundreds—maybe thousands—of student cars parked there. And—as he observed and his audience could see—there were few 1912 Maxwells but plenty of shiny new models there. Perhaps never in history have so many ragamuffins ridden to class in such style. I wept for days.

You all saw—or read of—the pitiful march to Sacramento, where tattered teachers and students alike crawled to protest to the governor. They kept on protesting right through his answer, too.

I missed some of that, but I did hear the local head of a teachers' union cry out that the proposed cut really ran to a frightful 28 per cent. Asked how he got that figure, he explained it readily. The university had asked for 18 per cent more and Reagan offered it 10 per cent less—and 18 and 10 make 28. . . . I take it this wizard specializes in the New Mathematics.

And wherever Reagan has turned, the tactic has been the same. "Get it from somebody else," has been the scream, "but our field is sacred. Cut a penny from us and you destroy civilization!"

Naturally, our liberal radio and TV commentators are not taking this assault upon humanity lightly. Louis Lomax has already accused the governor of opposing education, mental health patients, Negroes and everything else. He has publicly prayed that the governor would restore the cuts and at the same time jeered at the higher taxes such a course entails. How else the bills could be paid he has not bothered to explain. Still, he's not governor, so that's hardly his concern.

There flashed across my mind as he tore into the governor some old newspaper pictures I came across while doing some research a few years ago. Sometime around the First World War—I cannot state the date with precision—the English pound was falling, and the prime minister appealed to his people to pay their taxes in advance in order to weather the crisis.

And there were the pictures of queues, as the citizenry lined up in droves to meet the prime minister's call to save the credit of their government. Cockneys in caps and bigwigs in bowlers, conservatives or laborites, they responded as one. Nobody said, "Not me!"

But, of course, there were no California liberals. That's the difference, governor.

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IT IS LBJ'S CONTENTION that "despite a recent decline, farm prices are still about 4 per cent higher than a year ago." Not so, says Rep. Thomas Kleppe (R.-N.D.). Citing government figures, Kleppe says that prices received by farmers are actually 2.7 per cent lower than a year ago, while prices paid for goods and services are 4 per cent higher. The parity ratio, which stood at 80 a year ago, is now down to 75.

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1881-S	1882-O	1888-O	1902-O	1881
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1885	1897	1924	1883-CC	1890-CC
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Ohio's Gov. James A. Rhodes, left, chats with freshman Rep. Donald "Buz" Lukens (R.-Ohio). Rhodes, who has made an enviable record in state fiscal matters, was re-elected last fall by 700,000 votes.

Dark Horse Candidate?

Gov. Rhodes' Creative Localism

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Gov. George Romney of Michigan got back into the presidential sweepstakes by his relatively hawkish Hartford, Conn., speech, and thereby deflated the undercover Nelson Rockefeller boom. But handsome George still has a long way to go.

The probability, as Barry Goldwater said the other Sunday, is that Romney and Nixon will move into the convention with 400 votes each. The rest of the votes will be in the pockets of the favorite sons. So the control of the convention could be in the hands of three particularly powerful favorites from California, Texas and Ohio. The trend could ride on the determination of California's Gov. Reagan, Texas' Sen. Tower and Ohio's Gov. Rhodes. If they stick together, they could own the future.

People have heard a lot about Reagan and Tower, but outside of Ohio they know little about Rhodes. In his own state, as I learned last week on a trip to Youngstown, Rhodes is considered a mighty man. They say that he has already done for Ohio what Reagan has promised to do for California.

Rhodes is credited with cleaning up the financial mess dating from the Mike Di Salle era. And now, quietly, he is trying to find a way of keeping money in the state for publicly approved purposes without waiting for Washington to end the apparently interminable debate on whether the U.S. Treasury should pass back a percentage of federally collected taxes to the various state capitals.

One Rhodes proposition is to permit counties and municipalities to issue tax-exempt revenue bonds for approved industrial and business developments. Local improvement corporations would be created to carry out the projects, and public officials who wish to participate either by ownership or contracting would be exempted from the present state conflict-of-interest laws.

The reason for the exemption is that in small communities that have part-time mayors and councilmen the public officials are often the leading enterprisers. Without their participation, nothing in some small communities would move.

By using the tax-exempt bond device for improvement corporations, Ohio would, in effect, be getting money from Washington by the simple expedient of withholding it at the source. The secretary of the Treasury, Henry Fowler, with an eye on his own federal balance sheet, frowns on the extension of such practices.

Inasmuch as the federal government has a host of past projects still to pay for, Mr. Fowler's worries are understandable. But a proliferation of local developments in Ohio would certainly help take that state off Washington's neck. Gov. Rhodes has offered creative localism as an offset to creative federalism, and if creative localism could be made to flourish there would be less need for federal tax sharing with the states.

Gov. Rhodes doesn't go in for ideological pronouncements, and so he has escaped being placed on the left-right spectrum. But his actions stamp him as a pragmatic conservative. By making use of revenue bonds to start new projects, Gov. Rhodes would take both the local taxpayer and Washington, D.C., off the hook.

This is quite in line with the thinking that undergirds Ronald Reagan's Creative Society. But in Ohio they don't have any fancy name for it. The Buckeye State might call it Creative Localism (capital letters, please) and take it from there.

The predictions are that if Romney and Nixon become deadlocked in the 1968 convention, Sen. Percy of Illinois—or, possibly, New York's Nelson Rockefeller—will be the choice of the smoke-filled rooms. But if the economic and social thinking of Rhodes, Reagan and Sen. Tower of Texas should prove stronger than the temptation to make political deals, the next Republican nominee will surely not be a Big Government liberal.

If a compromise choice is necessary to break a Nixon-Romney standoff, it could very well be Gov. Rhodes himself. By keeping clear of labels and showing what can be done by local initiative without talking ideology, he has avoided making the enemies that Reagan and Tower have made. Yet, since the pudding's proof is still in the eating, Rhodes could be very acceptable to Tower and Reagan followers.

The word from Ohio is "watch Rhodes." He could be a most available Dark Horse, carrying the colors of Creative Localism into the race.

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LBJ Considers Requesting Study of New Assassination Evidence

From the Allen-Scott Report

For the first time since the Warren Commission published its findings, President Johnson is seriously considering designating a federal agency to receive and examine any new evidence turned up on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Under a proposal discussed in the White House, the Justice Department, with FBI assistance, would be empowered to study and pass on new information.

Authority for such a review and the issuing of reports and findings by the Justice Department would be included in an executive order to be issued by the President. This order, it has been suggested, might be promulgated in connection with the National Freedom of Information Act enacted by Congress last year and due to become effective July 4.

This law requires the President to determine which of the still-classified records of the Warren Commission on file at the National Archives should be made available to the public.

Approximately two-thirds of the commission's estimated 28,000 documents have been declassified since it published its findings on Sept. 28, 1964. The remaining one-third, which include several hundred documents believed to have significant news value, are still barred from public scrutiny.

As interpreted by the Justice Department, under the new law government documents can be kept secret only if the President rules that is necessary "in the interest of national defense or foreign policy."

In New Orleans, a smiling Clay Shaw talks with newsmen on the eve of his arraignment on a charge of conspiring to assassinate President Kennedy.

Pending decision on what to do about the proposed plan, the President has asked Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark to review the still-unpublished Warren Commission documents and recommend which should be declassified.

The President also plans to discuss the proposal with the seven members of the Warren Commission. One of them, Rep. Hale Boggs (D.-La.), has suggested that Atty. Gen. Clark examine the X-rays of President Kennedy's body made at the time of the autopsy.

It has been charged that the Warren Commission did not study these X-rays. This is flatly denied by Boggs, Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R.-Ky.), and other members. They say emphatically the commission did have the X-rays and examined them.

Under arrangements between the Kennedy family and the Justice Department, the X-rays and other photographs taken during the autopsy for a five-year period can only be seen by "persons authorized to act for a congressional committee or government agency vested with authority to investigate the assassination."

In discussions at the White House, the President has been urged to have Clark, a trusted personal friend, study the X-rays and advise him what should be done regarding them.

At the President's request, the attorney general also is keeping him informed on the assassination inquiry being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison.

Among the Warren Commission documents awaiting the President's decision on whether they should be declassified is a file submitted by the Mexican government covering its investigation of Oswald's visit to Mexico City before the assassination.

Some of the material from the Mexican government is included in the published report of the commission. But one document dealing with Oswald's visit to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City is still secret. He went there to try to get a visa to Cuba, but without success.

Reportedly, this document relates that Oswald showed to a Senora Silvia Tirado de Duran, a Mexican citizen employed at the Cuban Embassy, a membership card in the Communist party.

This Communist party card reputedly was found among Oswald's possessions after his arrest. If it actually exists, it has never been made public.

At the time of the commission hearings, Arnold S. Johnson, an official in the American Communist party, who visited Moscow only last October, voluntarily testified under oath that Oswald was not a member.

FBI and CIA reports concerning Oswald's "CP card" also are among the still-secret documents.

Among published Warren Commission records are a number of indentification items that Oswald had with him on his trip to Mexico City seeking a visa to Cuba. They include:

A Spanish-English dictionary; an address and telephone number book; his 1963 passport and the one he used to go to Russia in the late '50s; his correspondence with the Communist party and the Soviet Embassy in Washington, some of it in Russian; marriage papers; newspaper clippings concerning his arrest in New Orleans for activities in behalf of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; and work cards given him as a defector in Russia.

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What AFTRA Strike Meant to Me

By PAUL HARVEY

Now I know the meaning of the "right to work." For most of two miserable weeks I was denied that right.

Admittedly, as one of the last of radio's commentators who writes and recites his own views in his own way, I am an "only child," spoiled, fiercely independent.

To be denied anything is difficult for one so pampered, but to be told I may not work is exasperating, frustrating and humiliating. Yet, as long as I insist on delivering my own commercial messages, I have no choice. I must belong to a union, AFTRA, or I may not broadcast at all.

If the strike was difficult for me, it was a nightmare for others.

Broadcasting is but one-third of my professional life. The newspaper columns continued. The personal appearances continued.

But to the performers to whom performing is everything, that two weeks was the ultimate agony. Supercharged egos had to stand aside and watch the world go 'round and 'round without them. And let's face it, the networks got along without us very well!

There are, however, some more aspects of enforced unionism. When Sen. Everett Dirksen is required to belong to this union, how can he vote objectively on labor legislation? Is there not a comparable potential conflict of interests when I, a "union commentator," am required to comment on labor-management matters?

I think there is. Fifteen years after I wrote a book entitled *Autumn of Liberty*, now I feel the winter wind threatening to freeze my editorial lips.

Once before in my personal and quasi-professional life I was nettled, hobbled, hamstrung by regulation and restraint.

Having learned to fly an airplane in the cow-pasture barnstorming days when free-wheeling birdmen took off anytime and flew any way to anywhere, it was frightfully frustrating to feel myself inevitably harnessed by increasing FAA regimentation.

Then one day I realized that I was no longer the captain of my own ship. Air traffic controllers on the ground were telling us when and how to take off, where to turn and at what altitude to fly, when I might change altitude. My fuel load, my rate of descent were prescribed by a "government man" on the ground. In this case, admittedly, the rules were necessary. They made flying safer and more efficient, but it wasn't fun anymore.

I faced a choice then, whether to give up flying because I could no longer fly my own independent way. I did not give it up, for to do so in the name of "freedom" would have denied me another freedom—mobility.

Now, similarly, I must decide whether to continue broadcasting while wearing an uncomfortable harness. Presently, the alternative is less comfortable.

Most everywhere else news broadcasts are ground out on a production line. As long as my words are my own, I will continue.

Besides, I am still too tired and embarrassed by the recent confinement to make a deliberate decision. So I will hang on where I can, adapt where I must and stay around if only to see what happens next.

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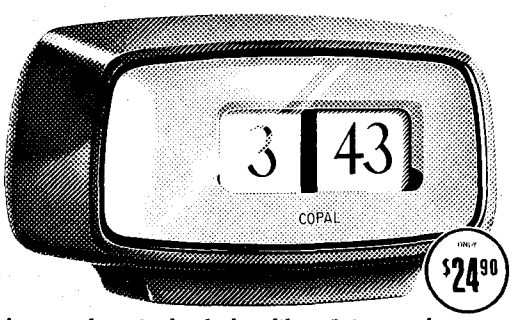

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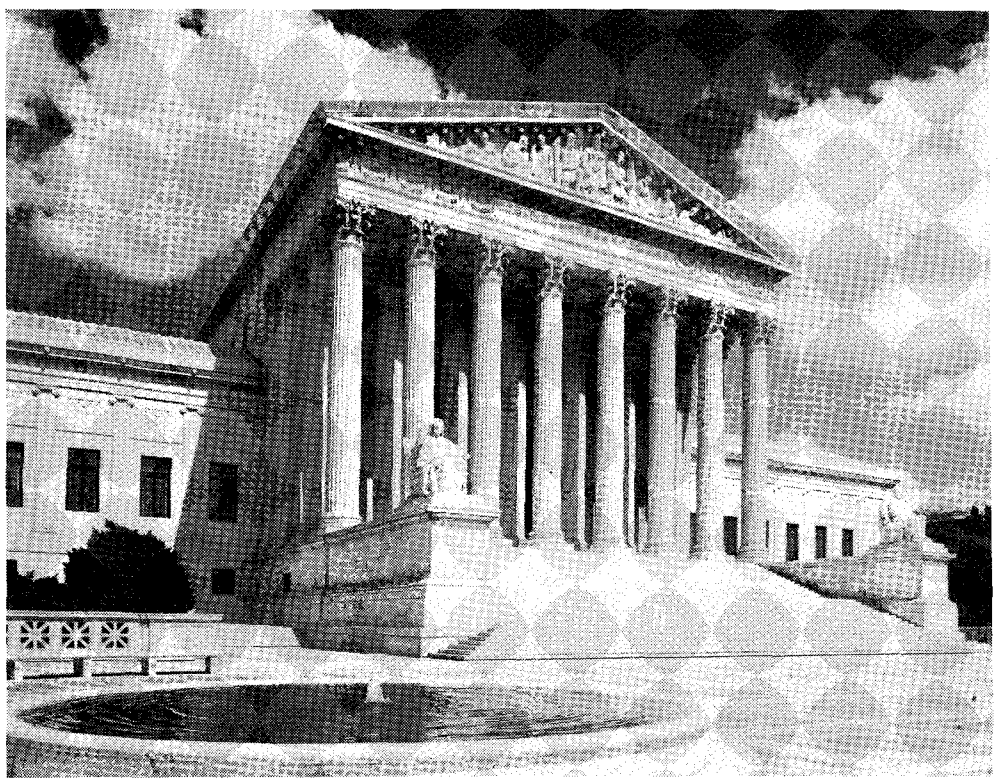


Is the Supreme Court attempting to change the pattern of American education?

End of Neighborhood Schools?

Far-Reaching Integration Ruling

From the Chicago *Tribune*

The United States Supreme Court has refused to delay the effect of a lower court order to desegregate schools in six Southern states by next fall. The ruling will have far-reaching effect, for it supports a new doctrine that the states have an affirmative duty to mix the races in the schools.

Previous federal court decisions, which were left standing when appealed to the Supreme Court, had laid down the rule that the Constitution does not require integration of the races but merely forbids racially discriminatory segregation. Under this theory, the assignment of pupils by race to achieve biracial distribution would be as unconstitutional as the assignment of race to prevent integration.

The latest case before the court involved a decision handed down March 29 by the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Court in New Orleans. The Appeals Court, by an 8-to-4 vote, indorsed a decision made three months earlier by a three-judge District Court which spelled out the steps which the six Southern states must take to integrate the schools.

The Appeals Court adopted the guidelines of the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare as the standards which the states must meet. The court held that schools "have the affirmative" duty under the 14th Amendment of the United States Constitution to bring about an integrated, unitary school system in which there are no Negro schools and no white schools —just schools.

The court went on to say that "expressions in our earlier opinions distinguishing between integration and desegregation must yield to this affirmative duty we now recognize." In fulfilling this duty, said the court, "it is not enough for school authorities to offer Negro children the opportunity to attend formerly all-white schools. The necessity of overcoming the effects of the dual school systems in the [judicial] circuit requires integration of faculties, facilities and activities, as well as students."

On April 17 the Supreme Court rejected a request by six Louisiana school boards that implementation of the appellate court ruling be delayed until an appeal is made to the high court. The Supreme Court made no comment as it refused the request.

Because of the importance of the principle involved, it is surprising and regrettable that the Supreme Court did not explain why it apparently has shifted its position. One of the dissenting judges in the Court of Appeals called the ruling of that court "an abrupt and unauthorized departure from the mainstream of judicial thought."

If the logic of the Appeals Court ruling is followed, then school systems throughout the country are being ordered to "integrate" whether there is any discrimination or not. If so, then the neighborhood school system may be destroyed, for reason presumably could be found for busing students long distances to achieve racial balance.

Previously the Supreme Court has left standing several lower court rulings upholding the neighborhood school policy. One decision by the United States Court of Appeals in Denver held that "the 14th Amendment does not command integration of the races in the public schools, and Negro children have no constitutional rights to have white children attend school with them."

Congress also has made its position on the subject clear. The 1964 Civil Rights Act requires the assignment of pupils to schools or within schools "without regard to their race, color, religion or national origin," but one provision specifically declares that "desegregation" shall not mean the assignment of students to overcome racial imbalance.

From day to day, however, it is impossible to predict what theory of the law the Supreme Court will adopt on any subject.

□ □ □

MORE ONE MAN, ONE VOTE—Five tiny islands in the Caribbean, namely Antigua, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Dominica and Grenada, will all receive self-government from Britain this month and will be eligible for membership in the organization of American States. I have been on two of these islands—Antigua and St. Kitts—which have a combined population of about 110,000 and in the OAS they will be able to outvote the United States by 2 to 1.—By Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

Senator Long Goes Wild Passing Out Tax Goodies

By TED LEWIS in the New York *Daily News*

In the last few days the Senate has been passing out tax goodies with abandon. First it voted to give parents of college students a tax break. Then it voted to grant Social Security benefits to those who want to retire at 60.

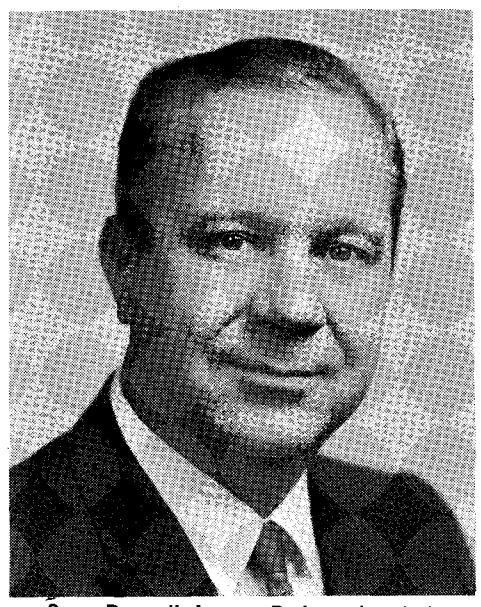
The tragedy is that such Senate action has caused a lot of affected solid citizens to count their blessings prematurely. There isn't a chance in the world that the House will okay what the Senate has done in these two tax categories. In both instances many senators who voted for the goodies would have voted against the bill if they had thought it would become law.

What the Senate has been doing in its present runaway mood reflects on the dignity and integrity of a legislative body supposed to be deliberate and cautious in the handling of all important legislative chores.

Most to blame for the demagogic eruption pouring out a lot of fake tax goodies is assistant Democratic leader Russell Long (La.). It is a vital part of his strategy to prevent repeal of a $60-million presidential campaign fund—repeal voted by the Senate over Long's forensic objections.

He wants to load down the bill containing the repeal amendment with a "Christmas tree" array of tax breaks so the entire measure will be obnoxious to the House. The end result, it is hoped, will be survival of the campaign fund.

It needs to be emphasized as the Senate, under Long's auspices, makes a shabby spectacle of itself, that the whole preposterous procedure results solely from



Sen. Russell Long (D.-La.) is chairman of the once highly respected Senate Finance Committee.

the fact that Long is not only second in majority command, but chairman of the once highly respected Senate Finance Committee.

This is the committee which, before Long took over, carefully studied all tax proposals and held firmly to the doctrine that revenue needs had priority before reductions for individuals or corporations.

Invariably in the past, the chairman has been a key member of the "establishment." He had a strong and firm hand. Seldom if ever could an important tax change be made on the Senate floor spontaneously. Committee consideration and approval were almost mandatory.

The Finance Committee is the Senate's counterpart of the House Ways and Means Committee, where all revenue legislation must originate.

Consider the roster of chairmen of the Senate Finance Committee. Preceding Long was Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.). Then there was Sen. Eugene Millikin (R.-Colo.), who had Sen. Robert A. Taft (R.-Ohio) as senior member. Before that there was Sen. Walter George (D.-Ga.).

These were senators of mettle, in the statesmen category. They wrote the tax legislation in the committee. And the Senate accepted what the committee did, because it was in that group where the experts were and everybody knows that tax matters are complicated.

But now for the first time in memory that great Senate committee has a totally emotional, politically minded chairman. And if the present floor shenanigans prove anything, it is Long's willingness to use the delicate tax structure simply in order to get back at those senators who voted to repeal his pet campaign fund plan.

There has been a smell—and the more responsible senators admit this—over Long's committee operation for many months. The stench first perked up in the waning days of the 89th Congress, when Long produced his first "Christmas tree" bill.

That was not the only bill with the controversial campaign fund voluntary tax in it as a 1968 goody for both major political parties. There was the bill containing various other questionable tax law changes—for specific special interests, like the oyster and clam industries. In addition there was a $2-million windfall for a single aluminum firm, whose top men just happened to have kicked in the required $1,000 each for LBJ's exclusive President's Club.

That cheap package of goodies was only accepted by the House in the rush of adjournment. And House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) only did so reluctantly.

Now, it may be said that Long is just chairman of the highly important Senate Finance Committee. And that 10 other Democrats and six Republicans on it can outvote him any time they please. But this does not take into consideration Long's power to wheel and deal. This is the "I'll scratch your back if you'll scratch mine" technique which he is most skilled in.

What labyrinths of understanding are reached by this method can seldom be determined. But it was at least interesting to note that committee member Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.) won Long's support and Senate approval on April 14 when he offered his pet education-aid tax break proposal. And Ribicoff previously had voted with Long on the campaign fund issue.

There is, of course, nothing new about deals over legislation. It is part of the political process. Those senators who wanted last session to take care taxwise of the oyster and clam industries naturally would feel beholden to Long for helping them out.

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Has Mine-Mill Union Really Reformed?

Kicked out of the CIO because of its Communist ties, the union is soon to merge with the United Steelworkers

On July 1, 1967, one of the most turbulent and colorful chapters in the history of the American labor movement will come to a close. On that date, the United Steelworkers of America will absorb the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, with Mine-Mill members and officers joining the ranks of the Steelworkers and its federation, the AFL-CIO.

For over half a century the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers have represented the extreme left in organized labor, a radical union laced with Communists, Socialists, anarchists and assorted others, which cut a wide swath through the history of American unionism. In 1950 the degree of Communist control in Mine-Mill reached such proportions that the leftist CIO was forced to expel the union from the federation's ranks.

This control evidently persisted, since on May 4, 1962, the federal Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) found Mine-Mill to be "substantially directed, dominated, or controlled by individuals who are, or within three years have been actively engaged in, giving aid or support to the Communist party of the United States. . . ." And in an August 1964 hearing on Mine-Mill's tax-exempt status, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee confirmed the SACB's investigative conclusion and reported the union was, "sans statutory curbing, Communist dominated and controlled."

But now the Steelworkers have quietly absorbed Mine-Mill, and the AFL-CIO is opening its doors to the union that was once expelled from organized labor's rolls for Communist control.

The immediate reason for a merger of these two unions, both representing workers in the nonferrous metal industry, was basic economics. Many major contracts in this industry, which includes all metal operations except those dealing with iron, will expire this July and both unions were aware that a combined effort would produce richer new contracts than would a divided front. As Mine-Mill President Al Skinner announced at his union's special merger ratification convention in February: "For the first time in history, Steel and Mine-Mill will organize our forces and march to the bargaining table together."

'Red-Baiting'

From Mine-Mill's standpoint, a more pertinent reason for its accepting the Steelworkers' terms for merger (and, hence, going out of existence) is that it was rapidly losing members as long as it remained independent. In 1962 *Business Week* magazine reported that "many, particularly in AFL-CIO ranks, say it may be just a matter of time before MMSW is ousted entirely from the rolls of U.S. unions." At the time Mine-Mill membership was down to 20,000 members, according to the U.S. Department of Labor (the union itself was claiming 100,000), and was falling rapidly.

No union was more effective in luring away Mine-Mill members than the Steelworkers, mainly by focusing on the existence of Communist influence in Mine-Mill and the alleged Communist ties of its officers.

In reply to these charges, Mine-Mill would accuse the Steelworkers of witch hunting. At the union's 1962 convention, President Skinner harangued the delegates, denouncing "this phony Communist-baiting and Red-baiting," telling the Steelworkers that the tactic was "going to cost you in dollars and cents." When later questioned about this attack before the Subversive Activities Control Board, Skinner admitted "we were speaking here about raids by the Steelworkers against various locals of our union in which they made a lot of loose charges about Reds and Communists. . . ."

In 1965, however, the hierarchy of the United Steelworkers of America was severely altered in both personnel and ideology. Long-time President David MacDonald, a liberal who was nevertheless a firm anti-Communist, was replaced by old-line Socialist activist I.W. Abel, who seemed to be more than willing to overlook Mine-Mill's multiple connections with the Communist party.

Steelworkers' President I. W. Abel seems to be more than willing to overlook Mine-Mill's past Communist connections.

Abel's new command ordered a halt to the membership raids, began studying merger possibilities, and launched a campaign to virtually "cleanse" Mine-Mill of any Red taint in the eyes of the rank and file.

The perfect example of this whitewash operation is a two-page "history" of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in the February 1967 issue of *Steel Labor,* a publication of the Steelworkers. Nowhere in these two full pages is there any mention of the documented past Communist influence in the union, the documented past Communist party membership of many of its officers or the expulsion of the union from the ranks of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in 1950. For all the Steelworkers care, apparently, there is no such thing as communism.

Actually, Mine-Mill's alliance with communism goes back to the 1930s and there are many who believe it still lingers on. Formed in 1893 as the Western Federation of Miners, a radical union which later formed the backbone of the notorious Industrial Workers of the World (the anarchistic "Wobblies" who criticized the American Federation of Labor because it "misleads workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers"), in 1936 Mine-Mill—the name was changed in 1916—was one of the leftist industrial unions which broke off from the AFL to form the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It was not long before "skilled and tried Communists were put in positions in [the] union even though they had not worked in the industry or participated previously in the activities involved," according to noted labor historian David Saposs. Despite the pleadings of CIO President Philip Murray, who finally realized the dangers of communism in his organization, Mine-Mill flatly refused to remove known Communists from its uppermost ranks and control of the union.

Officers Identified

The situation became so intolerable that the CIO, which was itself an extremely liberal organization, was forced in 1950 to expel Mine-Mill, finding that "the policies and activities of Mine, Mill are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program and the purposes of the Communist party rather than the objectives set forth in the CIO constitution."

This ouster from the ranks of organized labor did not faze Mine-Mill, as it continued its leftward trek. Union conventions passed scores of resolutions denouncing everything from U.S. foreign policy in the Korean War to the Federal Bureau of Investigation; in fact, the SACB reported in 1961, "there is no instance in the record where respondent [Mine-Mill] has taken a position which varied from a position or program of the Communist party." And countless witnesses before the SACB and Senate Internal Security subcommittee told of meetings and discussions between union officials and Communist party functionaries.

In fact, the men who are officers of Mine-Mill today, and who will hold staff positions with the Steelworkers after the merger, are men who have been involved in Mine-Mill upper echelon affairs for at least the past 20 years. Some have been identified in sworn testimony before the SACB or the Senate Internal Security subcommittee as members of the Communist party or dutiful followers of the party line. Included in this group are the union's present top three officers:

• **President Albert Skinner.** Skinner first rose to the Mine-Mill hierarchy as an appointed international representative in 1942, a time when the Communists held absolute control of the union, and 20 years later he was elected president.

In hearings conducted in 1952 on Communist influence in Mine-Mill, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee charged that Skinner had been a member of the Labor Committee of the Illinois Communist party; subcommittee witness J.B. Matthews, a former Communist party member, identified Skinner as a one-time instructor at the party's Abraham Lincoln School. At the same hearings an ex-Mine-Mill officer, Kenneth Eckert, claimed he had worked with Skinner on the CP's steering committee within the union.

Another ex-Communist Mine-Mill official told the SACB in 1961 that as late as 1955 Skinner was active in party activities within the union. In February of that year, according to witness Fred Gardner, Skinner notified him of a Communist party meeting in Denver and that Skinner later attended the meeting at which party activities in the Rocky Mountain region were discussed.

Skinner can today look upon his union's history of leftism and its expulsion from the CIO and still say, as he did earlier this year, that "members of Mine-Mill can well be proud, not only of the past 20 years, but of the record of thousands of our predecessors in the turbulent 74-year history of this union . . . it is natural that we are proud of the wonderful and exciting history of this union."

• **Vice President Asbury Howard.** Howard became Eastern vice president of the union in 1954, when identified Communist Charles Wilson was forced to leave the position because his party connections were becoming too well known; Wilson nominated Howard to succeed him and the former vice president assumed a post of international representative, which he has held ever since.

One witness told the SACB that he was told by Howard in 1958 "that he, Howard, had been in the party for a long time but did not have contacts with local party people and paid his Communist party dues to the national office of the union in Denver." A short time later, according to the same witness, Howard huddled for three hours at a private home with Pettis Perry, a member of the National Negro Commission of the Communist party, a meeting which the SACB says "tends to show continuation of various instances throughout many years where functionaries [of Mine-Mill] have been getting together with high party officials, even in the face of the constant complaints of some members of the union of Communist orientation of the union."

• **Secretary-Treasurer Irving Dichter.** According to SACB witness Harold Kent, Dichter was present at a 1953 meeting of the Connecticut state Communist party's Trade Union Commission and in 1954 Dichter was made a member of the state board of the Connecticut CP. Referring to one of its witnesses, former Mine-Mill functionary Fred Gardner, the SACB reported that "Irving Dichter, in 1954, while meeting in connection with a strike settlement, referred to Mine-Mill, in a conversation with Gardner, as one of the last voices of the Communist party in the trade union movement and stressed the necessity of approaching Mine-Mill affairs in a political way."

Dichter's rise in Mine-Mill is typical of one tactic the Communists and their followers employed to retain control of the union. In 1948 Dichter was named by the union's Communist-dominated executive board to fill the post as head of the Die Casting Division, succeeding self-admitted Communist Ken Eckert; in 1955 Dichter was again picked by the board, this time to be board member from the union's District 6, where he succeeded alleged Communist Al Pazzati who moved up to the position of secretary-treasurer, replacing, in turn, another self-confessed Communist, Maurice Travis; when Pazzati retired from his duties in mid-1959, his replacement was old footstep-follower Dichter, named again by appointment.

Commenting on this means of self-perpetuation in power, which the Communists employed in many Mine-Mill official positions, the SACB noted "the hierarchy of Mine-Mill [has] preserved itself in power by the expedient of appointment at top level contradistinguished from elections by the rank and file . . . candidates for election almost invariably were persons who had started their duties in the uppermost echelon by appointment, either to the board—to fill a vacancy—or to some major office. . . ." It is obvious that this policy still has its effects on the union as all three present top officers—Skinner, Dichter and Asbury Howard—got their start on the road to the top via appointment.

Other present top-ranking officials of Mine-Mill who have been identified with Communist causes include Harold Sanderson, assistant to the president; Raymond Dennis, an executive board member, and Charles Wilson, an international representative.

Continued on next page

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False View of Currency

New Push to Abandon Gold Standard

By HENRY HAZLITT

The economists and bankers who deride the gold standard, and are now irresponsibly suggesting that we stop allowing even foreign central banks to convert their dollars into gold, tell us that the dollar doesn't really get its strength from its convertibility into gold, but from the unmatched strength of the American economy.

They say this with the air of saying something shrewd and new, though in fact they are merely repeating a piece of demagogy as old as inflation itself.

All during the frightful paper money inflation of the French Revolution, as readers of Andrew D. White's classic little history will recall, the people were being assured that their paper assignats were "fully secured" and "as good as gold" and backed by the bottomless resources of the French Republic.

The truth is that there is no necessary relation whatever between the value of a nation's currency unit and the strength of its economy.

Today this country's gross national product, even after allowance is made for price changes, is four to five times as great as in 1933. Yet today's dollar will buy only a third as much as the 1933 dollar.

A similar lack of correlation between the value of a nation's currency and the productiveness of its economy can be shown in all other countries.

The Germany of November 1923 was physically in much better shape than the Germany immediately after the armistice of November 1918. But the purchasing power of the German mark had dropped in 1923 to less than a billionth of its purchasing power in 1918.

The France of 1959 was many times more productive than the France of 1914, but the French franc of 1959 was worth less than a hundredth of the franc of 1914.

Compared with even 10 or 20 years ago, the currency units of leading South American countries will buy only a tiny fraction of what they would have bought then. But nearly all these countries are more productive than they were then.

The people who think there must be some fixed relation between the value of the money unit and the strength and size of the national economy appear to regard the money unit as a sort of share in the economy. But even if this analogy applied, which it doesn't, their conclusion would not follow.

If General Motors or any other great corporation doubled the number of its shares, its physical assets and earnings might remain as high, but the individual shares would fall to half their former value.

The value of purchasing power of a currency unit depends upon what it is convertible into and how many such units are outstanding. The reason the dollar has so much less purchasing power today than in 1933, in spite of the great growth in our national income and wealth since then, is that there are so many more dollars outstanding. Eleven times as many.

Even if a currency is not convertible into gold, its value can commonly be maintained if the issuing government refrains from increasing its quantity or at least uses great restraint in doing so. The major advantage of the full gold standard is that it forced such a discipline on governments. Their country lost gold as soon as they failed to exercise this restraint.

The present dollar-gold exchange system imposes such a responsibility directly only on the United States. If our government ignores this responsibility even now, what can we expect to happen if it should suspend gold payments entirely?

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REP. PAUL FINO (R.-N.Y.) has ripped "Great Society" suggestions that checkups on those drawing welfare are "degrading" and out of date. "To me, such a requirement is simply common sense," Fino said. "The coddling of spongers, glorified in exotic sociological jargon blaming the middle class for the plight of the 'deprived,' has become high fashion these days. It is a fashion I do not subscribe to. I think the taxpayers are entitled to know that welfare applicants have proved their eligibility of payments made."

Continued from Page 13

Mine-Mill's Left-Wing Record

In 1956 the U.S. Justice Department filed a suit against several Mine-Mill officials, charging them with filing false anti-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley Act, a legislative provision intended to keep Communists out of official union positions. After a lengthy court battle, the U.S. District Court of Appeals in April 1965 upheld the convictions of six of these officers, including current officeholders Skinner, Dichter, Sanderson, Dennis and Wilson. In 1966, however, the Supreme Court reversed the convictions on the grounds that certain government witnesses were not made available for cross-examination and ordered a new trial.

The Justice Department then dropped the case and President Skinner exulted "we are delighted to see justice done at last." But the department's reasons for dropping its prosecution could hardly be construed as absolving Skinner and his cohorts of guilt in lying about their Communist ties. The reasons given were that many witnesses in the case were no longer available for testimony, some having died, and "the staleness of the case generally. . . ."

This weak-kneed excuse from Justice should not dim the fact that there is substantial evidence—collected by the SACB and Senate Internal Security subcommittee—that many Mine-Mill officials did plainly lie to the National Labor Relations Board in the early 1950s when they signed affidavits swearing they were not tied to the Communist party.

When the Landrum-Griffin Act went into effect in May 1959, it made proof of membership in the Communist party the sole grounds for expulsion from the union and legal prosecution. Not surprisingly, since that date all Mine-Mill officers have, when questioned by the SACB or congressional committees, stated flatly they are in no way tied to the CPUSA. As for questions pertaining to their Communist activities before May 1959, or the connections of other officers, the Mine-Mill hierarchy cloaks itself in the protection of the 5th Amendment.

And although the AFL-CIO Code of Ethical Practices says that "the 5th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not confer immunity upon a union against its duty to determine whether an official who invokes that amendment is guilty of malfeasance in office," the AFL-CIO rulers are apparently willing to ignore this provision in the case of Mine-Mill, as it allows its members and officers to re-enter the federation within the United Steelworkers.

In addition, Mine-Mill's constitution still claims the union will not bar members because of their "political beliefs," nor has it questioned the allegations made against officers as to their Communist party activities. In testimony before the SACB in February 1963, Mine-Mill President Skinner said the union's executive board made no attempt to investigate findings of Communist influence, did not discuss the matter, and in fact openly challenged the government, organized labor and the general public to reprimand the union for this influence.

"We don't conduct investigations into men's thinking or politics," said Skinner in a brazen challenge. "We try to judge them on the basis of what they do for the union and the membership."

Apparently the AFL-CIO has taken Mine-Mill's idealism and its officers' denial of present Communist ties at face value. While the federation, one part of which expelled the union in 1950, is not exactly re-admitting Mine-Mill to its ranks as a separate organization, it is doing the next best thing: allowing it to come back under the protective covering of the Steelworkers. And the United Steelworkers, which at one time had bitterly attacked Mine-Mill for its Red-trained hierarchy and policy, now welcomes it with open arms.

Both the Steelworkers and the AFL-CIO might do well to recall the importance placed on Mine-Mill by the Communists when a party functionary named John Hellman, who worked with party members in the union, told a group of members in 1954 that if the union "got rid of the international officers who were party members . . . the Communist party would lose its foothold in Mine-Mill which would set the party back 30 years."

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Free Enterprise Abroad

By REP. THOMAS B. CURTIS (R.-Mo.)

The Administration thought the emergency in the balance of international payments was sufficiently great to interrupt the Ways and Means Committee hearings on Social Security. It asked the Congress to extend for two years and increase the rate of the interest equalization tax which four years ago it told the Congress was "temporary" and though bad medicine in the long run necessary because of the seriousness of the outflow of gold. This is a tax, really a tariff, designed to impede American private investments from going abroad. But private investment abroad is the base of the only two pluses we have in our international balance of payments. Private investment abroad is necessary to the export of our goods and services which give us our favorable balances of trade. Furthermore, return of earnings from our private investments abroad continue to exceed our yearly increases in expanding our private foreign investment. Private investments abroad are secured, unlike government investments, by real wealth. They earn substantial returns—again unlike government investments which usually are straight giveaways or give-aways dressed up in the guise of loans.

So the Administration instead of hitting at the real cause of our international deficits—excessive government spending and government "investment" abroad—hits at and undermines our wealth and strength abroad, our private capital investments. This weakens the United States internationally. Indeed we have been badly weakened and we don't have increased friends abroad to show for our wasteful policies. On the contrary, we seem to have alienated many of the friends we did have.

Tomorrow's Americans

By SEN. JOHN TOWER (R.-Tex.)

I firmly hope that among the constitutional facts accepted by tomorrow's Americans—despite the great "protestniks" of the 1960s—will be the fact that our Constitution does not protect the criminal from justice; and the fact that freedom of expression does not include freedom to destroy America. The future's Americans, studying the history of the latter 1900s, probably will scoff in wonder at the episodes of demogoguery and dispute in which a few residents of America burned their own nation's flag while proclaiming their shame and disgust at living in a nation "under God" and dedicated to the preservation of liberty. Tomorrow's Americans will protect and exercise the rights of dissent and free speech. They will exercise those rights under a proudly flying Old Glory and because Old Glory flies—not because it lies in ashes and is wreathed in smoke. The right to live in America; the opportunity to be an American, will not in the future include the right to work for the capitulation of America to chaos or communism.

A Point for OAS

By SEN. ALLEN J. ELLENDER (D.-La.)

One of the primary areas where the Organization of American States should be encouraged to play a stronger role is in the settlement of boundary disputes which still plague many of the American republics. Most of these disputes are hold-overs from the days before Latin America freed itself from the rule of Spain and other European powers in the 19th Century. The roots of some of them go as far back as 1821 or beyond, yet the territorial arguments are still hanging over the continent. They have been the source of many wars and much conflict in the past, and although all of the area is now at peace, this legacy of colonial rule still hinders efforts to achieve the commercial and economic cooperation between nations so necessary for successful regional development. Therefore, one of my primary recommendations is that our government should act to strengthen the Organization of American States, and at the same time encourage the nations to the south to submit their disputes to the OAS for amicable settlement. If this one recommendation can be successfully implemented, a very large step will be taken toward the future stability and prosperity of the entire continent.

Tax Freedom Day

By REP. EDWARD J. GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

The fifth of May this year—Tax Freedom Day—is indeed an occasion for celebration, since it is the first day of 1967 that a taxpayer will be able to call a dollar his own. Until then, the wages he earns belong to Uncle Sam. This is just another way of saying that the tax burden is over one-third of the taxpayer's income. Certainly the day of relief should be marked appropriately by giving it the status of a holiday.

New Bill to Strengthen Shipping

By REP. FRANK T. BOW (R.-Ohio)

The House of Representatives took a step in the right direction when it adopted my amendment providing that the new vessels planned for the U.S. Coast Guard must be built in American shipyards. I hope we will follow through with similar language in every bill that authorizes the construction of purchase of military and naval equipment.

Some will remember the proposal last year to build two new Navy survey ships in Great Britain. The Department of the Interior even considered building new trawlers in Poland. We have purchased barges in Hong Kong.

Several important considerations are involved in the issue of foreign versus domestic procurement of vessels:

• The first, common to all U.S. government procurement abroad, is the balance-of-payments problem. The gold drain is a matter of tremendous concern, and any government contract that is given a foreign firm only increases the severity of the problem.

• A second consideration is the employment of U.S. workingmen and the investors in U.S. business. Using their tax dollars to buy competitive foreign products cannot be justified. Quite often the alleged savings from a foreign contract are less than the tax revenue that would accrue to the government if the procurement were done here at home.

With regard to ships, however, there is an overriding consideration of national security which cannot be stressed too strongly. Shipyard capacity is a vital factor in a nation's ability to defend itself in wartime. We cannot be secure if we must rely on foreign yards to build our naval and merchant vessels. Yet this is the inevitable result of placing contracts abroad.

Twenty American shipyards have gone out of business in the past 15 years, 12 of them in the past six years. In terms of shipbuilding capacity we are now 15th in rank among the nations of the world. We are losing not only the facilities but the skilled workmen who man them.

Ten Coast Guard vessels is a small beginning, perhaps, but it will help to keep our shipyards in operation and I trust my amendment will become an ironclad rule to be followed by all U.S. government agencies.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

Resolutions

The "Sense of Congress" resolution (H. Con. Res. 210) introduced by Rep. Melvin Laird (R.-Wis.) for the Republican leadership, which would bar U.S. trade with Communist-bloc nations until they halt support of North Viet Nam, is in need of public support. Although hearings have not yet begun on East-West trade, the Administration, Senate Republican liberals and others favoring "building bridges" to Soviet nations are busy lining up support for liberal trade policies. It is, therefore, necessary for the voters to let their congressmen know they are against the Administration's trade proposals.

Bills

• Hearings have been completed in the House on LBJ's package of Social Security amendments (HR 5710) and floor debate will begin soon. The amendments, including further financing of the Medicare system, constitute a gigantic 20 per cent increase in benefits and, at the same time, an increase in payroll taxes to 4.5 per cent in 1969 and 5 per cent by 1973.

• The President's Safe Streets and Crime Control Act of 1967 is now the subject of hearings before subcommittees of both the House and Senate Judiciary Committees. The act, which would provide $50 million in government funds this year and $300 million in 1968 to local law enforcement agencies, has been criticized by congressional conservatives on two fronts: Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.), chairman of a Senate Judiciary subcommittee, has said the proposed legislation does not go far enough in controlling crime and is considering introduction of an amendment overruling recent Supreme Court decisions by allowing confessions, now forbidden by the court, to be used as trial evidence; other criticism centers around the control the act could give the federal government over local law enforcement agencies and the fact that the Administration is dead set against giving state governors any veto power over the crime program.

• The Senate Commerce Committee has started hearings on the Public Television Act of 1967 (S. 1160), introduced by its chairman, Sen. Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.). This bill represents a strong, bold move for more federal control over the television industry by setting up a broad government program to "extend and improve the program of grants" for building non-commercial radio broadcasting facilities and establishing a non-profit, government-supported corporation to "assist" in educational television programming and operation of facilities.

• A House Labor subcommittee has reported the Situs Picketing Bill to the full House Education and Labor Committee for further hearings preparatory to floor debate. The bill, organized labor's No. 1 legislative project of the 90th Congress, would allow a striking union to mass-picket a construction site and bar members of non-striking unions from going to work. Despite the fact this would allow striking unions to tie up construction of vital defense installations and space projects, the bill has Department of Labor support.

• The Administration's so-called "Truth-in-Lending" legislation (S. 5) is now the subject of hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Financial Institutions. The aim of the legislation, which has been rejected by every Congress since 1960, is to clamp federal control, by means of arbitrary restrictions and regulations on credit, on private commercial banks and consumer credit offices. Subcommittee member Sen. Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah) has pointed out that these financial institutions provide over half the nation's credit and has forced proponents of the bill to admit the interest charges by banks and credit unions are not "shockingly high."

• The House Judiciary Committee has finally begun hearings on the Administration's omnibus civil rights bill (HR 2594). The bill (see **Human Events**, February 25) includes an "open housing" provision almost identical to the one rejected by the 89th Congress. Under this section, by Jan. 1, 1969, the government could legally prohibit racial and religious descrimination in all forms of housing, including rental of rooms in private homes. Another controversial provision would make the presidentially appointed Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, rather than the courts, the initial arbiter in cases involving alleged discriminatory practices.

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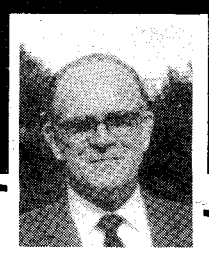
(A copy of this letter was mailed to County Chairmen in Tennessee.)



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It is published in Washington, D.C., the Capitol Hill Editor is Allan Ryskind, the son of Morrie Ryskind.

I have checked some of the articles and writers in the March 18th issue and made a list of these that I have enclosed with this letter. This will give you an idea of the type of people who make this publication so good.

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Dick Ross
Eighth District Chairman

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So we reprint your letter here in the hope that it will inspire all our readers to take similar voluntary action—on a continuing basis.

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The Editors

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